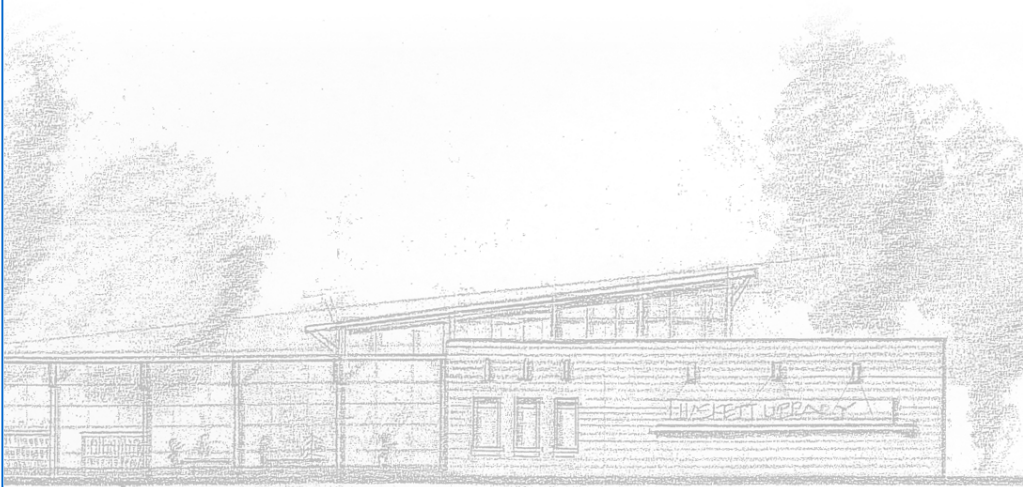# ANAHEIM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Haskett Branch Library

Needs Assessment Study

2a. OVERALL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although the Fantasy World of Walt Disney is less than four miles away, it is a world apart from the Haskett Branch Library. One is a realm of make-believe and entertainment while the other is a part of the very real every-day world. Both have seen a universe of change since their inception. For the Haskett Branch Library, originally roomy and comfortable, this has resulted in a harried, overcrowded and over used facility. The service area population has increased from a few hundred in 1962 to more than 65,000 in Haskett's service area. Moreover, this has become a classic example of a Library handicapped by an inadequate facility with insufficient resources attempting to satisfy the complex needs of a "have-not" neighborhood surrounded by a "have" community.

A massive shift in demographics has dominated the pressures in the demand for Branch services. From a preponderance of White residents with medium to medium-high incomes and corresponding education, events of the post World War II decades have resulted in an Anaheim population in which numerous ethnic groups comprise more than 60% of the total. In West Anaheim, where the Haskett Branch Library is located, nearly 60% of the residents are Hispanic/Latino or Asian, while the non-Hispanic White population is now less than 25% of the total. In fact, the Haskett Branch Library is finding itself at the epicenter of a population where literacy and reading ability are major stumbling blocks for the majority. Here over 65% of the elementary school children are enrolled in English as a Second Language (ESL) courses, 71% are eligible for free/reduced price meals, and API scores for the nine area elementary schools averaged 619 (compared to the state target of 800). For many students, "home" is a crowded multi-family residence that is necessitated by the high cost of housing. Access to home computers of any vintage or condition is unlikely, making these students and their families reliant on the Haskett Branch Library for a quiet place to study and for access to technology.

By contrast, an older and primarily White adult population, including Seniors, comprises a second major clientele. With more abundant financial resources, they represent the "have" sector and look to the Haskett Branch Library for traditional library services and resources. Hence they are vocal in expressing disappointment that their branch library's adult collections are so limited in scope and currency. Their use of Haskett Branch Library's technology is also entirely different from that of their neighbors. Instead of learning how to use the basic software, they expect the Library to provide access capability to more advanced software, access to sophisticated Internet sources, and faster transmission of large e-mail and graphics files.

In seeking a solution to this dilemma, a glance at the premises is convincing – there is no room for more technology, seating, or collections. Quiet areas for study, reading and use of computers are nonexistent. Adult collections are shelved on a small number of overcrowded ranges. Group meeting space satisfies neither community needs nor library needs. The list goes on and on. When solutions are discussed, the inevitable question is which user group has top priority: those who are among the "have nots" and need every reasonable opportunity to overcome basic disadvantages, or the "haves" who have an equal right to enjoy improved library service meaningful to their lives? User needs for quiet study, in-depth adult collections and retirement information versus new immigrant families with children demanding technology, large children's collections and homework help.

Unfortunately, the existing Haskett Branch Library building is no longer equal to meeting the challenge of achieving the solutions required to improve service to West Anaheim. Although it has faithfully served its clientele for four decades, it has reached the end of its 40-year life span handicapped by faltering mechanical and electrical systems and a structural skeleton that no longer meets current building codes. While remedies might be found to treat serious deficiencies, its fatal Achilles heel is its critical lack of space. Its 7,500 gross square feet is less than 1/3 of 24,000 gross square feet that this Needs Assessment Study finds necessary. Studies by WLC Architects and its engineers definitely confirm that the most cost effective long-term solution is an entirely new building constructed on the existing site. Failure to build a new and much larger Haskett Branch Library now will perpetuate and widen the emotional and social split between the "haves" and "have nots" already evident in the disparities found in literacy, educational attainment, income and housing.

The new Haskett Branch Library building will contain approximately 24,000 sq.ft., nearly three times the size of the of their current 7,500 sq. ft. facility and ultimately doubling the collection.   This will enable the library to provide many additional functions including doubling the collection to between 90,000 and 100,000 items.   In view of the diverse population in the Library's service area, Spanish and Asian language collections will be featured.   There will be appropriate seating for more than 250 people plus a community meeting room and a public conference room with a total meeting room space for another 135 people. Children will have the advantages of a special Storytime Theater acoustically and visually separated from the Adult Services Area. There will be homework rooms, a special Literacy and Tutorial instruction area, a Family Literacy and Reading Center, a Lifelong Learning Center, two computer labs with one for children and another shared by young adults and adults. Group study rooms for young adults and quiet reading alcoves for adults will fulfill a persistent need for such activities. A Business Center facility will provide public access to coin operated equipment such as copiers, FAX and computers for personal use. A walled reading garden inviting readers outdoors will blend with the ambience and flora of Maxwell Park. All of these features – and more – will be in addition to traditional collections and services such as browsing, reference and non-print media. Library building design, structural, mechanical and electrical systems and landscaping will be environmentally sensitive and energy saving. ADA regulations will be implemented.

The methodology employed for the Needs Assessment Study of the Haskett Branch Library included: review of previous studies of West Anaheim, U.S. census and other state and regional statistical sources, special compilations of data devoted to West Anaheim prepared from census figures by private companies, meetings with focus groups representing educators and other professionals as well as neighborhood and community leaders, Library and City staff, and Young Adults. Two week-long Pin-Map studies were conducted by staff to provide both data and a means of visually evaluating where users lived and their proximity to the Library. They also determined approximate age group, and mode of transportation in visiting the Library. School reports on the profile of students and API scores were evaluated for the Elementary and Secondary School Districts, which most of the students using Haskett Branch Library attend. Additional material was gathered from discussion with staff and with the members of the Project Team at its bi-weekly meetings for planning, reporting and evaluation. Usage reports generated from the integrated library automation system and electronic resources are also included.

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2b. JOINT USE PROJECT:
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Public concern over low API test scores and the difficulty schools face in raising student scores has been seen as an important opportunity to reach a Joint Venture Agreement with the Magnolia Elementary School District. The thrust of the Joint Venture Agreement is collaborating in areas such as collection development, cross training for staff, and utilization of technology. In further support of this Agreement and as an aid to all students using the Haskett Branch Library, the new building includes homework rooms, computer labs, a Family Literacy Center, tutorial facilities, a career center and other elements aimed at promoting literacy and reading skills.

The K-12 student population in the Haskett Branch Library service area is served primarily by the nine schools in the Magnolia Elementary School District and one junior and three senior high schools in the Anaheim Union High School District. From 50-75% of the students in each school are from ethnic groups other than White. By far the largest percentage of these students are Hispanic with a growing number of Asians and children of recent immigrants from Somalia, the Middle East and Europe.

The Joint Venture Agreement with the Magnolia School District concentrates attention on the students at Maxwell Elementary School. Haskett Library sits in this attendance class. The 2000 API Base test scores for Magnolia Elementary School District ranged from 438 to 743 with an average of 619, this is far below the state target score of 800. With an API score of 584 the score for the Maxwell Elementary School was the 3rd lowest in the District.

A formal Joint Venture agreement with the Magnolia Elementary School District includes, but is not limited to: mutual access to print and non-print resources, technology data bases, joint collection development, cross training for staff, provision of appropriate support tools such as bibliographies, listing of web sites, etc. homework mentoring, and literacy instruction. Since the School District has a Macintosh environment, they will provide MAC workstations as well as technical support and software for these computers. The possibility of high-speed connection between the Library and the school will be explored when this school begins to install a technology infrastructure.

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3. NEEDS ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY:
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

▪ Project team members including Library staff, the City's Department of Community Development, WLC Architects, and other specialists met regularly to share, analyze and integrate accumulated community and library information.

▪ Current conditions of the Haskett Branch Library were observed with the City Librarian and key staff

▪ Two pin map studies conducted one month apart were designed, executed and analyzed to determine the residence locations of actual library users, age, type of housing and mode of transportation used to reach the library.

▪ Meetings of neighborhood and Focus Groups including educators, social service workers, legal representatives, health care representatives, neighborhood groups, Hispanic families, Young Adults, and library staff were implemented. Results of neighborhood and Focus Group input meetings were reviewed and summarized.

▪ The Anaheim Public Library's Master Plan's provisions were reviewed for improving the delivery of contemporary library services to West Anaheim residents by establishing additional outlets further west.

▪ Test Scores for the service area were analyzed and evaluated in relationship to their meaning for the Library's Plan of Service, Needs Assessment Study and Building Program.

▪ A technology specialist made an in-depth study of technology opportunities in West Anaheim including, but not limited to those associated with the Magnolia School District Joint Venture project.

▪ Ways in which the Library's electronic information potential can help improve Literacy training, reading achievement and related Library goals were studied.

▪ West Anaheim community studies completed in the last two years by City officials, neighborhood organizations and City-appointed planning organizations were analyzed.

▪ Findings of the 2000 Census were assembled for analysis and interpretation. Extensive use was also made of material from California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, and Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

▪ District Superintendent of Schools, Maxwell Elementary School Principal and teacher representatives of the Magnolia School determined methods used to design the joint use venture project.

▪ Joint Venture Objectives were formulated by the City Librarian and presented to the School District as the basis for drafting the Joint Venture Agreement.

3a. Community Involvement

The methodology adopted for this Needs Assessment study is designed to serve as a full response to the Bond Act requirements and to provide the City of Anaheim, the leadership of the Anaheim Public Library, and the West Anaheim Community with substantive information. This has resulted in a study that is relevant to the goals and objectives of the Library's *Plan of Service* and forms the basis for the *Building Program.* This process also produced a fruitful means of establishing a factual basis of support for the Bond Fund Application.

Meetings with key players: Throughout the Needs Assessment period frequent meetings were held with project team members including Library staff, the City's Department of Community Development, personnel from the firm of WLC Architects, Anaheim Union High School, Deborah Boyer, Coordinator, Library Programs and Instructional Resources, and other specialists. These meetings were necessary for the sharing, analyzing and integrating accumulated information as well as for coordination. Conditions currently existing in the Haskett Branch Library and the West Anaheim community were reviewed with the City Librarian, key Library staff and City representatives. The Anaheim Public Library's Master Plan's provisions for improving the delivery of contemporary library services to West Anaheim residents were reviewed. A technology specialist made an in-depth study of technology opportunities in West Anaheim including, but not limited to those associated with the Magnolia School District Joint Venture project. Ways in which the Library's electronic information potential can help improve Literacy training, reading achievement and related Library goals were studied. This included confirmation for the role of the Haskett Branch Library as the technology node for West Anaheim extending future technology linkage with additional schools and to agencies such as hospitals, community centers and various public service agencies. Implications for the Haskett Branch Library Building Program were then determined.

Relevant Community Studies: Haskett Branch Library received community input from a number of community-wide studies conducted within the past two years. Reports referenced were: *Vision Input Report: a Summary of Issues and Visions as Identified by City Officials and Residents of Anaheim,* prepared by The Planning Center, October 2001; *Neighborhood Strategic Planning* prepared by the West Anaheim Neighborhood Council 1998-2003; *Programming the West Anaheim Community Center* by the West Anaheim Community Center Citizens Advisory Committee, completed in the year 2000, West Anaheim, *Vision 2000.* Further information gathering centered on the focus groups and pin map studies mentioned below under "Community Input". In addition, the West Anaheim Community Center Citizens Advisory Committee's recommendations for use of Maxwell Park wherein the Haskett Branch Library is located were also studied. Special Interest groups consulted included the Hispanic community, social services, young adults, health and legal representatives (discussed below).

Demographics: Findings of the 2000 Census were assembled for analysis and interpretation. Due to the Haskett Branch Library service area being only a portion of a census tract, some census data was extracted at the block level. Extensive use was made of material from the U.S. Census Bureau, Applied Geographic Solutions, California Employment Development Department, California Department of Education, Educational

Demographics Unit, California Department of Finance, Demographics Research Unit, SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments) the City of Anaheim's Web site and similar sources that reported Federal, state and regional data.

3b. School and School District Involvement

School involvement included Magnolia School District's Superintendent of Schools, the principal of Maxwell Elementary School and teacher representatives of the Magnolia School District. Along with Library personnel these school representatives established the scope and provisions of the agreement. These methods included the use of focus groups, test score analysis, and discussion among library and school representatives.

The Educators' Focus Group created an opportunity for detailed discussion of student needs and possible ways in which the Haskett Branch Library and the School District might cooperate. The group was composed of teachers, certified library media staff, school administrators and a school board member.

Test Scores such as the Academic Performance Index, Stanford Nine Test and Language Efficient Proficiency scores for the service area were analyzed and evaluated in relationship to their implications for the Joint Venture Agreement as well as the Library's Plan of Service, *Needs Assessment Study and Building Program.*

Joint Venture Objectives derived from this interchange were formulated by the City Librarian and presented to the School District as the basis for drafting the Joint Venture Agreement. Emphasis was placed on the potential for expanding the Library's contribution to the improvement of literacy levels at the Maxwell Elementary School because of very low API scores and the school's proximity to the Haskett Branch Library.

3c. Methods Used to Elicit Community Input

Survey techniques were discussed with the consultant, resulting in pin map and focus group studies. These were designed and executed in the following manner:

Pin map studies were designed and executed by library staff. Photographs were made of each day's pin map board as a means of preserving this unique data for further comparative analysis. Results of the pin map studies showed the residence locations of actual library users. These pin maps created a visual image of the Library's effective market area as well as the routes favored by users coming to the Library. Additional information was gathered from the 3,650 pin map participants who responded to several key questions: (1) Were they residents of Anaheim? (2) Did they live within the Haskett Branch service area? (3) Were they residents of another city? (4) What form of transportation did they use in coming to the Library? (5) Did they live in a house, apartment, hotel, mobile home, or other? Proximity to the Haskett Branch Library was determined by counting the number of pins within a radius of 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 miles of the Library. This resulted in a day-by-day analysis of library users with separate counts made for children, young adults, adults, and seniors. The end product was a summary table comparing daily attendance for each group by percentages. The results are shown in section 4 of this study.

Anaheim Public Library

Neighborhood and Focus Group questions were compiled for use in conjunction with seven Focus Groups and several neighborhood sessions. Lists of prospective Focus Group participants were prepared by the Library with representation sought for involved residents, community organizations, special interest groups, special populations including those with disabilities, local agencies, and others. The seven focus groups included educators, social service workers, legal representatives, health care representatives, neighborhood organizations, Hispanic families, Young Adults and Library staff. Written invitations were extended to those listed with follow-up reminder phone calls. The results of neighborhood and Focus Group input meetings were reviewed and summarized. Follow-up meetings have since been held to present findings, programming information, site studies and conceptual drawings.

Patron Comment Cards, collected since 1998, were reviewed.

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4. COMMUNITY ANALYSIS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Two very different core groups currently use the Haskett Branch Library: (1) predominantly Hispanic families and other ethnic groups of children and young adults from the nearby neighborhood and (2) White adults spread throughout West Anaheim.

- The City of Anaheim, Magnolia School District and the State of California are agencies influencing the planning of the Haskett Branch Library. Please find description in Table 4-a.1 along with names of key individuals.

- Community organizations needing meeting rooms, resources and information display areas make heavy demands on Haskett Branch Library. Organizations range from community service groups to those involved with arts and crafts, education and social activities.

- Because West Anaheim's accepted boundaries do not coincide with U.S. Census Tracts, a more focused analysis of demographics has been provided by special block-by-block census data and Applied Geographic Solutions.

- Current service area population: 65,000.

- It is estimated that if current trends continue, there will be a 13% increase in the service area population of Haskett Library reaching 74,000 by 2020.

- West Anaheim contains more than 9 square miles resulting in a population density greater than 7,300 people per square mile.

- City of Anaheim per capita income: $22,580.

- City of Anaheim family household income median: $42,659.

- Unemployment rate: 4.2%.

- Poverty rate: 7.4% (per the 1990 Census)

- With a median age of 30.3 Anaheim's population is significantly younger than that of California (33.3) and the United States (35.3). In West Anaheim, the median age is 32.

- Ethnic demographics including the continued influx of new immigrants from Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, Central Europe and Latin America confirm the importance of providing resources, programming, staff and facilities to improve literacy and increase reading competence for a substantial portion of the population, both children and adults.

- Wider diversity of ethnic groups contributes to the importance of literacy training, and may correspond with lower incomes, higher unemployment rates, multi-family residences and more frequent changes in residences and occupations.

- School data shows that 62% of the students are Hispanic/Latino, 10% are Asian/Asian American, 6% Black/African American with 1% Filipino/Filipino American and 1% Pacific Islander. Only17% were White – "not of Hispanic origin."

- The number of persons per household has risen in Anaheim from 2.7 in 1990 to 3.3 in 2000. The concentration of larger households is in Central and West Anaheim where multiple and extended family ownership is common for Hispanics and others in lower income brackets faced with high priced housing

- By contrast one third of the total population is stable, well established and have higher levels of education, income, and rate of home ownership.

- Anaheim's unemployment rate of 4.2% was significantly higher than the 3.6% for Orange County, but lower than that for the State, 6.1% and the U.S, 5.5% in February 2002. (State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division)

- Of the three elementary school districts serving portions of West Anaheim, the Magnolia School District (K-6) has the greatest impact on Haskett Branch Library. Other districts are Centralia and Savanna.

- Each public school provides a media center for students staffed by a library clerk.

- Twenty or more private and church related schools are also within the Library's service area in addition to students being home schooled.

- 2000 API Base scores for Magnolia School District's 9 schools average 619 ranging from 483-743. Score for the nearby Maxwell Elementary School was 584, third lowest in the District.

- School enrollments are increasing with Magnolia Elementary School District experiencing a growth of 38% from 1990-2000 compared to 22% for the State.

- School officials anticipate continuation of this increasing enrollment trend recognizing its serious implications for school facilities and every aspect of education.

- Pin map surveys provided insight into the 3,630 respondents of whom (1) 93% were residents of the City of Anaheim, (2) 91% lived within the Haskett Branch Library service area, (3) only 7% lived in cities other than Anaheim, (4) 71% came to the Library by car, (5) 24% walked to the Library, (6) 3% rode their bikes to the Library, and 2% used other means. Forty-four percent lived in single-family residences, 48% in apartments, 1.9% lived in motels, and the remainder lived in mobile homes or had other accommodations.

- Pin map data showed that 45.5% of Haskett Branch Library's users lived within 1/2 mile of the Library and only 24.8% came from a distance of 1 mile or more.

- Pin map data also found that 34.1% of the Haskett Branch Library's users were children, 15.7% were in secondary schools, 42.6% were adults and 7.6% were seniors.

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4. COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

Analysis of the West Anaheim Community's major facets provides an opportunity for relating demographic and other data to library goals, objectives, the Plan of Service and the future facility which will house the Haskett Branch Library. The most significant aspects include:

4a. Governmental Agencies

The primary governmental agencies and key individuals having an influence on the planning of the new Haskett Branch Library facility include the following:

TABLE 1

PRELIMINARY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND KEY INDIVIDUALS

Agency	Key Individuals (s)	Title	Role in Project
City of Anaheim	Thomas F. Daly Frank E. Feldhaus Lucille E. Kring Shirley McCracken Thomas F. Tait	Mayor Mayor Pro Tem Council Member Council Member Council Member	Governing Authority for the City of Anaheim
City Departments	David M. Morgan William G. Sweeney Christopher K. Jarvi Joel H. Fick Carol Stone	City Manager Finance Director Community Services Director Director of Planning and Community Development City Librarian	Resource Advisory Project Administrator Financial Review & Monitoring Coordination Permits Redevelopment area, Community Planning, General Plan Library
State of California	Kevin Starr Richard Hall	California State Librarian Library Bond Act Manager	Board shall adopt rules, regulations and policies for implementation of the library bond act and granting awards.

Magnolia School District	Paul S. Mercier	Superintendent of Magnolia School District	School Representative for Joint Venture Agreement
	Kristin Lasher	Principal of Mattie Lou Maxwell Elementary School	

4b. School Agencies

Three school districts serve portions of West Anaheim. The Magnolia School District (K-6) has the greatest impact on the Haskett Branch Library. About 60% of the students using the Haskett Branch Library are enrolled in one of the District's nine elementary schools. Like the Haskett Branch Library, the 7,000 students served by the Magnolia School District represent a diverse student population. Four out of ten students are receiving primary language support as part of the English-language transition.

The Centralia School District includes both Centralia and Danbrook Elementary Schools. The Danbrook School is near the southern boundary and serves 800 students pre-school–6[th]grade. Centralia, at the northern edge has 734 students K-6. Students for both schools are primarily from adjoining cities and use their local libraries.

The Anaheim Union High School District operates one Junior High School and three Senior High Schools within the Library service area. 2000 API Base scores for the Dale Junior High School are 565 with Hispanics 485 and White 677. For the High School API's, Magnolia averaged 536, Savannah, 599 and Western, 607. A variety of private and church related schools are also represented. Home schooling adds to this mix of educational opportunities and student use of the Haskett Branch Library. *(Appendix A – Schools in West Anaheim)*

TABLE 2

API SCORES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	AVERAGE API	HISPANIC	WHITE
Magnolia High School	536	463	618
Dale Junior High	565	485	677
Savanna High School	599	519	690
Western High School	607	542	670

Anaheim Union High School District - 2000 Base

Each school library provides a media resource center staffed by a library clerk for its students. Resources include books, computers and audio tapes. Hours of availability to students vary. A variety of private and church related schools are also in the library service

area. Home schooling adds to this mix of educational opportunities and student use of the Haskett Branch Library.

4c. Community Organizations

A wide variety of community organizations make use of the Haskett Branch Library Meeting Room whenever it is available. However, numbers of others must seek meeting places elsewhere because of the Haskett Branch Library's limited space and crowded schedule. Organizations that would use the facility vary widely including Anaheim Collaboration to Assist Motel Families, West Anaheim Neighborhood and Development Council (WAND), Waterscape Homeowners Association, Mercy Housing, Salk School and Youth Guide Right. Other organizations that would have an interest in an expanded facility are Westview Vocational Services, Romanian Building and Relief Fund, California State Foster Parents Association, Queen Mary Foundation, Toastmasters International, Velvet Knights, Inc., Anaheim Lamplighters, Anaheim Secondary Teachers, and Orange County Foster Care Facility. Community organization leaders utilize library staff and resources for help with programming, procedural questions and membership issues. With the ability to offer both a conference room for small group meetings and a larger, more adequate meeting room, it is expected that the proposed new Haskett Branch Library will be able to satisfy more community based organizations as well as expand library programming.

4d. Demography

Continuing awareness of West Anaheim's changing demographics is of special importance to the *Needs Assessment Study* because of the ramifications population characteristics have for the City's economy, education levels, and the community's social, political and cultural life. Analysis and evaluation of this data leads to a deeper understanding and planning of how the Library can better serve the West Anaheim community. These findings are also instrumental in determining the scope of functions included in the *Building Program.*

Because both West Anaheim and the Haskett Branch Library's service area do not have specific geographic boundaries that coincide with census tracts, some minor differences in data collection and analysis have proven inevitable. However, the data presents a reasonably consistent and impressive demographic and community profile. Hispanics make up the largest ethnic group representing 38.3% of the population. The Asian population at 21.6% is the second largest Non-White ethnic group.

4d. 1 Population Characteristics: Current size, projected growth and major characteristics

Current population of the Haskett Library service area is approximately 65,000. Population for this section of the City has grown 25% since 1990 and continues to expand. Planning studies by the City of Anaheim indicate the possible addition of homes for approximately residents. A conservative estimate would be a 14% increase for approximately 10,000 additional residents by 2020. The demographic data following in 4d.3 shows that West Anaheim is ethnically diverse with a high proportion of Hispanics, Asian and other ethnic groups. Because of this it is also the preferred place of residence for new immigrants from a variety of countries. While the City's per capita income is $22,580, family household income median is $42,659, unemployment rate is 4.2%, and the poverty rate is 7.4% (according to

Anaheim Public Library

the 1990 Census), the income level for West Anaheim is estimated to be below the City average, given that 40% of the area is CDBG eligible according to HUD. As a corollary, the poverty rate is estimated to far exceed the City average given the number of students (more than 70%) designated as "socio-economically disadvantaged."

White residents living in West Anaheim comprise less than 25% of the population, however they have average or above average incomes, and more education which adds to West Anaheim. The occupation profile for Anaheim residents shows that almost 37% designate their occupation as white collar including, executive or managerial, professional specialty, technical support, sales or administrative support.

4d. 2 Data Not Available for the Specific Project Service Area

Since West Anaheim is not an independent jurisdiction, separate 2000 U.S. Census Data is not yet available for many data elements. Moreover, in addition to several complete census tracts that overlap adjacent cities, the West Anaheim area includes portions of other census tracts. The Haskett Branch Library service area data has been augmented where possible by special block-by-block analysis of available 2000 Census data. Other data has been gathered through the use of a pin map survey of library users, reports from the Magnolia School District and miscellaneous studies of West Anaheim conducted by the City during the last three years. Sources are cited in the footnotes to the various tables that follow.

4d. 3 Demographic Data and Analysis

The following data and analysis is provided for the Haskett Branch Library's service area commonly referred to as the West Anaheim Community or West Anaheim Neighborhood.

California Academic Performance Index (API) for public schools in the library service area

The Academic Performance Index has been established in California for determining student performance and a means for making comparisons between schools. The Stanford 9 tests are given for reading and math for students in grades 1, 4, 8, and 10. The scores for the students in each school are compiled on a scale of 200 to 1,000 with the 2001 median at 666. These form the Academic Index Performance, or API score. As a means of comparisons the scores for schools are ranked on a scale of 1-10 with 1 representing the bottom 10%. This data is calculated for each school district. It is shown for the schools in the Magnolia School District and for the Maxwell Elementary School in Table 2.

API scores for Magnolia School District's 9 schools average 619 ranging from 483-743. Score for the nearby Maxwell Elementary School was 584, third lowest in the Magnolia Elementary School District. Further analysis identified weaknesses in the Maxwell Elementary School, including: (1) low API scores,(2) deficient reading, math, language and spelling scores, (3) 75% were considered to be socio-economically disadvantaged, (4) 71% of students eligible for free/reduced price meals, (5) 48% enrollment in the school's English Learner program, (6) 35% student mobility rate, and (7) limited technology resources. The proximity of the Maxwell School to the Haskett Branch Library was an additional factor accentuating the opportunity the Haskett Branch Library has for helping improve literacy and reading achievement. Discussions with School officials resulted in a Joint Venture

Anaheim Public Library

Agreement between the School District and the Haskett Branch Library officials.   The Maxwell Elementary School's Stanford 9 test scores offer additional insight into accomplishment and student need for each grade 2-6. These scores are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE SCORES (API) COMPARISON

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	AVERAGE API SCORE	RANGE
2000 Target Score for California Schools	**800**	**8**
Magnolia Elementary School District (K-6)	619	3
Maxwell Elementary School	584	3

Magnolia School District, *A Report to the Community, 2000-2001*

TABLE 4

MAXWELL SCHOOL STANFORD NINE TEST SCORES
FOR GRADES 2-6, SPRING 2000*

GRADE	LEP† POPULATION	READING	MATH	LANGUAGE	SPELLING
2	39%	33	31	36	38
3	47%	36	43	37	46
4	43%	41	45	39	44
5	53%	25	30	35	31
6	45%	34	47	45	42

*   *Represented scores include native English speakers, fluent-English proficient students and English*
   Learners page 2. Magnolia School District. A Report to the Community, 2000-2001
   †   LEP = Language Efficient Proficiency

As indicated in the preceding tables, all scores for Maxwell School Students in grades 2-6 placed them below the 50th percentile of student scores, state-wide, for their respective grades. Close coordination of efforts by the School and the Haskett Branch Library through their Joint Venture Agreement should benefit these students.

Poverty Rate

The poverty rate for the Haskett Branch Library's service area is estimated to exceed the City rate of 7.4% (according to the 1990 Census). The City rate includes 6.41% under 65 years of age and .99% for those 65 and older. This can be compared with 13.9% estimated for California and 11.3% for the United States. However, as another measure for the Magnolia School District, 74% of the students are participants in the "Free or Reduced Price Lunch" program.

Incidentally, the Academic Index Growth Report for the secondary schools in the Haskett Branch Library service area showed that the percentage of socially disadvantage students

ranged from 48% to 67% of those taking the API test. Although "socio-economically disadvantaged" status is not well defined, it is sufficiently understood to assume for instance that few of these students live in homes where computers are available and homework is given a high priority over earning wages. This causes them to be more reliant than others on the technology, homework support and other resources including quiet study areas that the Haskett Branch Library can provide.

In addition, 6 area neighborhoods comprising nearly 40% of the service area, met 1990 standards for low to moderate income set by HUD and qualify for CDBG funding. City staff expect several additional neighborhoods to be so designated when the complete 2000 Census data is released. *(Appendix B – Map of Low Income to Moderate Income Households)*

Per Capita Income

Another measure of economic vitality in a community is the per capita income of the its residents as indicated in Table 4. Other measures include Family household income, and the rates for unemployment and poverty. There is no breakdown for West Anaheim as a distinct area, but the per capita is believed to be below the City-wide income level, which is skewed by the relatively high income levels in the Anaheim Hills area.

TABLE 5

POVERTY RATE, PER CAPITA INCOME, FAMILY HOUSEHOLD
INCOME
AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

CRITERIA	WEST ANAHEIM*	CALIFORNIA	UNITED STATES
Per Capita Income	$22,580	$21,605	$21,684
Family Household Income Median	$42,659	$46,543**	N/A
Unemployment Rate***	4.2%	6.1%	5.5%
Poverty Rate***	7.4%	12.5	11.9%

U.S. Census Bureau Current population Survey March 1999, 2000, & 2001

*Applied Geographic Solutions using block data from U.S. Census

**Estimate: Fact Finder Profile

*** State of California, EDD, Labor Market Information Division

**** Per the 1990 Census

(Appendix C – Map of Median Income)

Literacy Rate

Adult literacy data from the 2000 U.S. Census for adults 16 years or older, has yet to be released. The information included here is based on "Census Predictors" using 1990 U. S. Census Data. For the State of California, the percent of California's population below Literacy Level was estimated at 25%. The percent at Level 1 or 2 was 45%. No separate figures were available for the City of Anaheim. However, because of the somewhat higher ratio of other ethnic groups compared to Whites, it seems reasonable to expect that even a greater percentage of the population will be deficient in reading and speaking English. Currently, 23% of new learners enrolled in the Anaheim Public Library Adult Literacy program (L.I.F.E.) reside in West Anaheim.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate for Anaheim was 4.2%. That was lower than the 6.1% for California and 5.5% for the U.S. at that time. This may be due in part to the prevalence of part time as well as full time jobs available in the various retail and tourist-oriented businesses. While this could account for the relatively low unemployment rate, it may also be reflected in the lower wages common to these occupations.

This data correlates with other demographic factors such as illiteracy, limited educational achievement and language barriers. All contribute to the disproportionate percentage of the labor force being employed in lower paying part-time jobs and faced with periods of unemployment and/or frequent job changes. A substantial number work at more than one job. This employment pattern also adversely affects availability of fringe benefits such as health insurance, retirement and unemployment insurance. Since the above figures were drawn in 1999-2000, a period of prosperity and high employment, today's figures might be even more compelling. Awareness of this situation has led the Haskett Branch Library to include in its new facility a variety of services and resources aimed at literacy training, reading improvement, career guidance and attainment of employable skills including computer capabilities that command better wages.

Population composition by age

Table 6 provides the data on population composition by age. The percentage of school age children in the Haskett Branch Library area is 22.6%. That is slightly less than the 23.8% for the City of Anaheim, but equal to that for California and more than the 21.4% for the United States. This illustrates the continued expansion of school enrollment and the increasing demand for Children's and Young Adult library services. Of at least equal interest is the fact that 9.2% of the population is under five years of age in Anaheim compared to 7.3% in California and 6.8% in the United States. Further evidence of the younger-age syndrome is the fact that only 8.2% of Anaheim's population is over 65 years of age compared to 10.7% of California's and 11.4% for the United States. This is, of course, reflected in Anaheim's lower median age. The ramifications of this age data are both numerous and profound for planning library services, resources and facilities.

Continued growth of the 0-4 age group, which increased 25% in the past decade, will result in an accelerated emphasis on the Haskett Branch Library's Children's and Young Adult Services and resources.

By recognizing the interests and concerns of West Anaheim's median age of 32 in its resources, services and programming, the Haskett Branch Library can contribute substantially to this segment of the population. It can use its own resources and those of specialists within the community for innovative programming. The focus of such efforts may include: child nurturing, domestic subjects such as cooking and meal planning, family finance, career guidance and job opportunities, help for parents in encouraging reading and preparation of homework, health and nutrition, home and auto maintenance and repair, consumer education, housing and home ownership, etc.

TABLE 6

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

AGE	WEST ANAHEIM*	ANAHEIM**	CALIFORNIA**	UNITED STATES**
Under 5	8.1%	9.2%	7.3	6.8
5 - 9	7.8	9.2	8.0	7.3
10 - 14	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.3
15 - 19	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2
20 - 24	6.4	7.6	7.0	6.7
25 - 34	15.9	17.8	15.4	14.2
35 - 44	14.1	15.7	16.2	16.0
45 - 54	14.3	11.0	12.8	13.4
55 - 59	5.9	3.8	4.3	4.8
60 - 64	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.8
65 years and over	9.9	8.2	10.6	17.4
Median Age	32.0	30.3	33.3	35.3

 * Source: *Applied Geographic Solutions* using Census 2000 Block data
   ** US Census 2000

Seniors comprise a growing percentage of the service area population and their library needs are also important in planning Haskett Branch Library services. They must include quiet reading areas and added resources in subjects of greatest interest and concern to seniors such as personal finance, travel and health. Adequate facilities should be available for a wide range of programming during daylight hours. More large print books, audio books, a book reading device, and table magnifiers are also needed.

Population by occupation

The occupational profiles for Anaheim residents are shown in Table 7 along with some related occupational information. Unfortunately, comparable data for the Haskett Branch Library service area using identical occupational headings is not available for comparison. However, this appears to be a fair distribution of occupations given the wide variety of job opportunities available to West Anaheim residents. The somewhat higher proportion of workers in the Executive, Managerial and Professional occupations may not be sustained for West Anaheim, but is more indicative of the education and income levels found in the Anaheim Hills area.

Anaheim Public Library

In terms of planning library services and facilities, the data found in tables 5, 7 and 8 translate into a wide range of interests that may best be met by a general collection of current print and non print media supplemented by Spanish and Asian language collections, convenient access to electronic information resources, and specialized collections targeted to those with limited English proficiency. Accommodations should focus on comfortable reading and study furnishings.

TABLE 7
OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION	ANAHEIM
Executive and Managerial	12.52
Professional	8.77
Technical Support	3.92
Sales	11.66
Administrative Support	19.22
Service: Private Household	.021
Service: Protective	1.44
Service: Other	12.26
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	.99
Precision Production & Craft	14.51
Machine Operator	6.03
Transportation and Material Moving	4.65
Laborers	3.81

U.S. Census

Median property values

Median property prices have increased substantially in Anaheim as elsewhere in California. Since Census data is not yet available, it is necessary to rely on other sources. Recent home sales figures published monthly in the *Orange County Register* show that zip code areas in Anaheim from January – March 2002 had median prices ranging from $240,000 to $326,750. Zip code area 92804, covering most of West Anaheim, had the third lowest median home price of $250,750. This represents an increase of 11.8% in that three-month period. The high cost of housing and limited availability are largely responsible for multiple family ownership of residences - that are increasingly common.

Incidentally, the critical lack of study and quiet reading space existing in many household is one by-product of multiple and extended family overcrowded housing and the increase of families with young children in West Anaheim. This need for a quiet sanctuary away from the noise and interruptions of a crowded home is further verified by the frequent user complaint about noise and the total lack of quiet reading/study areas in the existing building. Given an adequate facility, the Haskett Branch Library can help alleviate this condition for many residents of all ages.

Population by education level

The U.S. Census identifies educational attainment for persons 25 years or over in terms of the highest grade level achieved. This is shown in Table 8.

Anaheim Public Library

Because separate census data for West Anaheim is not available at this time, Table 9 shows information gathered by the Magnolia School District and included in the California Department of Education, Policy and Evaluation Division report for the Magnolia Elementary School District "2001 Academic Performance Index (API) Base."

TABLE 8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR POPULATION
OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE

HIGHEST LEVEL ATTAINED	ANAHEIM	CALIFORNIA	UNITED STATES
Less than 9th Grade	12.0	10.7%	6.9%
9th to 12th grade but no diploma	12.6	11.3%	11.5%
High School Graduate	24.2	20.5	29.5%
Some college, no degree	24.3	22.5%	20.5%
Associate degree	8.1	7.4%	6.5%
Bachelor's degree	13.2	17.6%	16.1%
Graduate or Professional degree	5.6	9.8%	8.9%
% high school graduate or higher	75.4	77.9%	81.6%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.8	27.5%	25.1%

 U.S. Census

TABLE 9
PARENT EDUCATION LEVEL
MAXWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PARENT EDUCATION LEVEL	PERCENT
Not high school graduate	24%
High school graduate	49%
Some college	25%
College graduate	2%
Graduate school	0
Average parent Education Level	2.05

*The average of all responses where "1" represented "Not high school graduate" and "5" represents "Graduate School"

A comparison of the data in these tables indicates the difference in the parental education levels for those living in the Maxwell Elementary School and those of other City of Anaheim residents. The number attending college and, particularly those completing a bachelor's degree falls off dramatically for parents in the Maxwell Elementary School. In addition to reflecting a strong corollary with other demographics including individual income levels, lower levels of parental educational achievement impact the ability of parents in helping with homework and may adversely affect student attitudes toward learning. In any case, it furthers substantiates the importance of the Haskett Branch Library's role in providing educational opportunities for both youth and adults.

Other: The following additional information is provided because of its importance to the Haskett Branch Library Plan of Service and facility planning.

(1) Racial Characteristics Including Hispanic or Latino

The chief racial breakdown from the 2000 Census appears in Table 10. It also includes a separate percentage representing those who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino as well as inclusion in one of the other categories. It is appropriate to note that the Hispanic population actually originates in a number of countries including Spain and Portugal as well as spanning Central and South America. West Anaheim has also become home to a significant number of Asians. The number of individuals coming to West Anaheim from outside the United States reinforces the importance of developing services, resources and programming to serve this population. This includes literacy, reading achievement, tutoring, books in languages other than English and bi-lingual staff including both Spanish and Chinese. Without neglecting the interests and needs of others who are not English language deficient this must be done. Such is the challenge!

TABLE 10

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS: ALL AGES

RACE	WEST ANAHEIM %*	ANAHEIM %	CALIFORNIA %	UNITED STATES %
White	24.3	35.9	46.7	75.1
Hispanic /Latino	38.3	46.8	32.4	12.5
African-American	2.82	2.4	6.4	12.3
Native American	. 91	0.3	0.5	0.9
Asian	21.6	11,9	10.8	3.6
Pacific Islander	0	0.4	0.3	0.1
All other Races Including Multiracial	20.32	2.4	2.9	7.9

Note: U.S. Census allows individuals to claim more than one race.
*Applied Geographic Solutions from 2000 Census Tract Block data

Since the Maxwell Elementary School draws many of its student users from the area surrounding the Haskett Branch Library, the data in Table 11 is of special relevance. It speaks eloquently to some of the realities of student and parent needs for resources and services such as literacy and reading achievement programs. Of at least equal importance is the school finding that 75% of its students qualify as "socio-economically disadvantaged." This is one of the inevitable consequences of lower individual incomes.

TABLE 11

Anaheim Public Library

ETHNIC/RACIAL COMPOSITION OF CHILDREN IN
MAXWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ETHNIC/RACIAL GROUP	PERCENTAGE
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.04
Asian	10.7
Black/African American	6.6
Filipino/Filipino American	1.3
Hispanic/Latino	63.1
Pacific Islander	1.0
White (not of Hispanic origin)	16.8
Socio-economically disadvantaged	75.1%

Magnolia School District "Report" n.d.

Further information about the pace at which the racial composition of Anaheim's
population is moving is shown in Table 12. Perhaps the most significant findings are the
sizeable decrease in both numbers and percentage of the population listed as White. The
large increase in the Hispanic or Latino category gives an added dimension to the
demographic composition which Library planning must consider. Because of the heavy
use of Libraries made by Asians, their increasing presence in Anaheim is likewise
noteworthy.

TABLE 12
ANAHEIM RACE AND ETHNIC CHANGES: 1990 to 2000

RACE	POPULATION 1990	POPULATION 2000	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian	996	1,049	5.3%
Asian	23,326	38,919	66.8%
Hispanic or Latino	83,755	153,374	83.1%
Pacific Islander	757	1,263	66.8%
White	150,874	117,607	-22.0%
Other Races	396	457	15.4%
Multi-racial	N/A	7,406	N/A
Total	260,104	320,075	N/A

U. S. Census: Interpretation by Center for Demographic Research

(2) Language Spoken in the Home

The language spoken routinely in the family home has been identified as an important
factor in improving both literacy and reading achievement. Since data from the 1990
Census does not represent the current profile of recent growth of Hispanics and other
ethnic groups in West Anaheim it would be misleading. Therefore, presuming that there is
a high correlation between students classed as English Language Learners and the
language most likely spoken in the home, the following information reported by local
school districts is presented here.

- The Magnolia School District reported in the Fall of 2001 *that "The diverse student population of 7,000 includes four of ten students receiving primary language support as part of their English-language transition."*

- In its October 10, 2001 report on API Scores for the three of its 8 Junior High Schools within West Anaheim, the Anaheim Union High School District noted *that the percentage of English Language Learners ranged from 28% to 37%.*

- The highest percentage, 37% was for the Dale Junior High School students. It is the nearest junior high school to the Haskett Branch Library.

- At the High School Level, the two high schools serving the bulk of West Anaheim reported *English Language Learners as making up 31% and 32%* of their respective student bodies.

(3) User Information Derived by Library Staff from the Pin Map Study

A simple but highly informative survey was conducted by the Haskett Branch Library staff in which Library users entering the library were asked by staff to place a pin into a map of West Anaheim showing where they lived. The pins were color coded for four age groups: Children, Young Adult, Adult and Senior. A new map was used each day for a week. Afterward the maps were partitioned at quarter mile intervals into seven concentric circles centered on the Haskett Library. The pins were then counted and tally sheets prepared for analysis. The results are summarized in Tables 13 and 14.

TABLE 13
TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF USERS LIVING WITHIN VARIOUS
DISTANCES FROM
HASKETT BRANCH LIBRARY

Date	Within 1/4 Mile	Within ½ Mile	Within ¾ Mile	Within 1 Mile	Within 1 1/4 Mile	Within 1 1/2 Mile	Within 1 3/4 Mile
1/28 Mon	13.1	28.1	13.4	15.6	18.9	5.5	5.5
1/29 Tues	14.6	28.7	18.0	17.2	13.6	7.8	0
1/30 Wed	13.7	32.1	13.1	11.6	19.0	4.3	6.6
1/31 Thur	19.0	24.8	17.6	15.6	15.9	5.1	2.0
2.1 Fri	10.2	31.2	18.5	12.7	16.1	7.3	3.9
2/2 Sat	14.8	32.6	17.1	16.8	11.8	4.7	2.0
Average %	14.3	29.7%	16.3%	15.1%	15.9%	5.8%	3.3%

Pin Map Study

TABLE 14
PERCENTAGE OF HASKETT USERS BY AGE GROUP

Date & Day	% Seniors	% Adult	% YA	% Juvie.
1/28 Mon	6.3	41.0	21.6	31.1
1/29 Tues	5.7	40.7	18.1	35.8
1/30 Wed	7.0	44.0	15.9	33.0
1/31 Thurs	7.8	40.7	14.2	37.3
2/1 Fri	13.1	42.0	14.1	30.7
2/2 Sat	5.7	47.2	10.6	36.6
Average %	**7.6%**	**42.6%**	**15.7%**	**34.1%**

Pin Map Study

The most pertinent findings include the following:

- Heavy clusters of pins near the Haskett Branch Library contrasted sharply with sparsely spread pins in other blocks. This captured a significant picture of library user distribution.
- The results show that 45.5% of the users lived within 1/2 mile of the library, 74.4% within one mile and only 26.3% beyond. This may also be accounted for in part by the proximity of the Maxwell Elementary School and other schools.
- The concentrations of pins was most evident north of Broadway and west of Magnolia. This seems to coincide with the relatively high percentage of walk-in traffic – 24%.
- The importance of the Library having easy access from major thoroughfares was visually documented by the massing of pins near major arterials approaching the Haskett Branch Library.
- Moving westward along the map, pins thinned out perceptibly after the first 1/2 mile.
- Relatively few people, 10.3%, use the Haskett Branch Library if they live more than
  1 1/2 miles from the Library. This finding supports the importance of establishing additional library service points beyond Beach Blvd (1 3/4 miles west of Haskett Branch Library).
- The number of pins counted within the 1 3/4 mile radius range from Friday's low of 205 to Tuesday's high of 383. This poses questions as to possible relationship of attendance for those days with the number of items circulated, programs, class visits and overall patron traffic.
- The number of children peaked on Thursday, possibly due to a combination of open evening hours and Story hour.

- Table 14 shows that the current user population is almost evenly divided with Adults, including Seniors, making up 50.2% of the user population while children and Young Adults comprise the other half.
- Compared to the attendance recorded for children and Young Adults, the percentage of adult users varies very little from one day to the next.
- The peak day for Young Adults is Monday and for Elementary School Children Thursday and Saturday. Tuesday is close behind.

- Adult attendance is fairly steady for the first three days of the week and then tapers off with a resurgence on Saturdays. This may correspond to the 6:00 p.m. closing time on Thursdays and Fridays.
- Attendance for young adults drops 50% between Monday and Saturday. This may reflect the intensity of homework assignments, hourly jobs and the preoccupation of this age group with sports and other extra-curricular events on the weekend.

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5. COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

General Description: A Study in Contrasts

The Haskett Branch Library serves as one of the important anchors for West Anaheim. It is the westernmost section of the City of Anaheim's five community planning districts. Together these districts comprise the 50 square mile City that stretches more than 20 miles from east to west. The West Anaheim community is a study in contrast. Some are readily apparent and others subtle and elusive. While the community shares many of the attributes of the City as a whole, West Anaheim is also characterized by a growing ethnic population and increasing residential density. Embedded near the center is the Haskett Branch Library surrounded by a neighborhood of ethnic minorities that form a distinct island within the larger community.

West Anaheim mushroomed post World War II with a heavy influx of people clamoring for housing as they moved into Orange County. Ranch house style tracts on broad avenues rapidly replaced citrus groves. During the last four decades, West Anaheim's boundaries have moved westward through annexations from Euclid Street to Knott Avenue and now enclose over 9 square miles. Boundaries now meet the cities of Fullerton on the North, Buena Park on the West, and Stanton and Garden Grove on the South. Population density is estimated as being nearly 9,000 people per square mile.

Some of the original homeowners remain. Others have been succeeded by their progeny or by newcomers anxious to enjoy relatively large lots with houses that can be remodeled and expanded. Many dwellings, however have been replaced by apartment buildings while a growing number are purchased and occupied by multiple Hispanic and other ethnic families seeking affordable housing. After a half century West Anaheim is in swift transition. It is one of the City's targets for revitalization and redevelopment. Unmistakable signs of deterioration can be seen in certain areas where the affects of 50 years are most apparent. For instance, the West Anaheim *Vision* study identified several of the strip malls, now in decay, are candidates for replacement by multifamily residences, open space or other uses.

Blocks with tidy single family ranch style homes on roomy lots contrast sharply with houses, apartments and older motels where extended families crowd together to share shelter. Long-time residents watch as increasing numbers of immigrants arrive to make up over 75% of the population. Sixty-seven languages can now be heard where once only English and occasionally Spanish were used. In many stores, signs in non-English languages share space or replace those in English as merchants strive to attract the newcomer.

Certainly, West Anaheim cannot be confused with the nearby realm of the Magic Kingdom of Disneyland with all of its magnetic attractions, hotels and related facilities including the huge Anaheim Convention Center. Although this tourist destination may be a symbol of fun, relaxation and luxury for the touring visitor, it is not representative of the work-a-day world of West Anaheim. True enough, for some residents, its proximity and the comparatively short commuting distance make these tourist oriented facilities an attractive market for West Anaheim job seekers as does Knott's Berry Farm in the adjoining city of Buena Park. These venues are of special importance to those whose lack of training and/or experience requires them to seek employment in lesser-paid service jobs. Incidentally, a significant number of

the area's young adults and seasonal workers do find work here, especially during the height of the tourist season.

Fifty percent of the households in West Anaheim exist below the median household income, consequently, the official poverty rate is estimated to be considerably above the City-wide figure. Low personal income, English language deficiency and other limitations create competition for low paying jobs in domestic labor, service industries, manufacturing and manual labor.

Unfortunately, adults and children who find themselves unable to speak and read English fluently face an almost insuperable barrier to good jobs and lifestyles. This same English language deficiency is the primary reason that API scores in both the elementary and secondary schools are significantly short of the state's target. Schooling is also jeopardized by other factors. These include a high mobility rate of 40% in some grades as families move seeking jobs and affordable housing. Such factors also encourage early drop out especially for secondary students. More than 65% of West Anaheim's school children attend ESL classes in their effort to make even passing grades. Unfortunately, crowded conditions in many of their homes have created a critical lack of quiet reading and study space for all ages. This translates into a growing demand for such features as homework centers, computer labs, and quiet reading space in the Library. Currently such facilities are lacking in the Haskett Branch Library.

In contrast, this demographic island is surrounded by a substantial number of residents with comfortable lifestyles and a good education adding to the stability of West Anaheim. Obviously, the library must consider the interests and needs of this group as well.

The Haskett Branch Library enjoys a prime and highly visible site in Maxwell Park near the center of the West Anaheim community. It is easily accessible from an orderly grid of highways and streets oriented north-south and east-west. Wide major thoroughfares including Broadway occur in both directions about every mile. Except for Interstate Freeway I-5 that cuts diagonally across the northeast corner, the regularity of the street grid is uninterrupted. A dozen or more popular and well-developed parks provide residents of West Anaheim with open space and recreational facilities. Numerous strip malls still serve some customers. However, many of these retail areas have deteriorated in recent years as shoppers have shifted their business to outlet stores and fashion malls in neighboring cities.

Change, then is the catalyst that is creating a new West Anaheim community and the widening gulf between the "haves" and the "have nots" threatens to further polarize the population served by the Haskett Branch Library. In such circumstances it is obvious that the Haskett Branch Library must also change and grow if it is to adequately serve this diverse population.

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6 ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY SERVICES NEEDS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The Haskett Branch Library's Plan of Service is determined by demographic characteristics described in the community analysis. It must also be compatible with the Anaheim Public Library's Plan of Service for the entire city of Anaheim.
- Two core groups must be satisfied: (1) children and young adults predominantly Hispanic or other ethnicity groups with low reading skills, and (2) white adults with higher reading skills.
- The Haskett Branch Library is a direct response to the community it serves emphasizing literacy, reading skills, local job and vocational education information, and recreational reading.
- One of the factors that will affect the success of the Plan of Service is the opportunities and restrictions of the library facility.
- Experiencing a severe lack of space in the present building, the implementation of the Plan of Service requires a much larger facility providing for greater flexibility in services, and designed to maximize visibility, accessibility, user convenience, and safety.
- Adequate response to library needs of the Haskett Branch users requires sufficient space for collections, readers, technology, staff and programming. This includes but is not limited to special purpose rooms such as group study rooms, computer labs, homework rooms, storytime room a reprographics room, literacy tutoring facilities, family literacy center, and support areas for staff.
- Major increases in collection resources both print and non print must occur for all ages.
- The Library Plan of Service will be affected by a variety of demographic characteristics defining the two major user groups. For the "socio-economically disadvantaged," these include but are not limited to the following:
  - Low API scores
  - Low literacy rates in English
  - Limited English reading skills
  - Low median and household incomes
  - Crowded housing
  - Low paying job opportunities
  - Above average student mobility and dropout rates
  - Limited cultural opportunities

  For the population with higher socio-economic status:
  - High English reading skills
  - Higher scholastic attainment
  - Greater income
  - Community stability
  - Uncrowded housing
  - Social and cultural advantages

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6a. Analysis of Library Service Needs

Analysis of the Haskett Branch Library's Plan of Service revealed it was developed in response to the needs associated with the profile of the West Anaheim community. While 91% of the people served by the Haskett Branch Library reside within West Anaheim, the pin map studies confirmed that they constitute two very different core groups: (1) children and young adults from the nearby neighborhood of predominantly Hispanic and other ethnic groups, and (2) White adults spread throughout West Anaheim. At present only one of these groups, namely the children, can be reasonably served within the confines of the existing building.

The Library's leadership recognizes that it is the library-related realities of this complex and diverse West Anaheim community that determine the provisions of the Plan of Service that the long-overcrowded Haskett Branch Library is to pursue. This includes, but is not limited to emphasis on literacy, reading and a special Career Center with access to local job information and vocational education. Facing a very diverse community with a large under-served population makes it imperative for the Haskett Branch Library to provide an unusual range of resources, services, accommodations and staff expertise. It is the community's urgent need for such resources and services that justifies creation of a significantly larger facility with 1) adequate technology capacity, 2) space for growing collection resources, 3) a wider variety of services, 4) additional meeting space and 5) adequate staff accommodations. Thus equipped the Haskett Branch Library can expand and accelerate its ability to significantly assist all West Anaheim residents in their pursuit of better lives.

The following table indicates the growth in collections, readers seating, meeting room seating and public computers necessary to accommodate the needs of the user population.

TABLE 15
CURRENT AND PROPOSED
PUBLIC COLLECTION, SEATING, TECHNOLOGY

ITEM	CURRENT	PROPOSED
Collection on Shelf	**35,000**	**62,427**
Readers Seats	**55**	**393**
Meeting Room Seats	**65**	**137**
Public Computer Workstations	**30**	**77**

Haskett Branch Library

Remedying the lack of space for services, collections, meetings and staff is the primary requisite for the Haskett Branch Library. A new Library building is required that will provide the needed space and flexibility. It must be designed to maximize visibility, accessibility, user convenience and safety, easier access to parking and improved visual interface with Maxwell Park. Additional dedicated on-site library parking is needed to serve a larger facility with expanded meeting room space.

Inside the new building there will be sufficient space to permit functional reorganization of services, collections, technology equipment, reader accommodations and staff workstations that maximize public convenience and staff supervision. The new arrangement of functions must facilitate public and staff access to collections, seating and technology equipment. Well-designed facilities will provide for computer labs, quiet reading and study rooms, tutoring and literacy training, promote reading accomplishment, and the specific elements required for satisfying the Joint Venture Agreement with the Maxwell Elementary School.

Descriptions of types of needed library services p.

As noted before, the Haskett Branch Library building is devoid of adequate space for all essential functions and collections. Sufficient space for collections, users, technology and library staff take precedence in planning. These include but are not limited to:

- Special purpose rooms such as computer labs, homework rooms, tutorial facilities
- Storytime room
- Community meeting room
- Public conference room
- Exhibit and display accommodations
- Public copy room
- Friends of the Library - Book and Gift Shop,
- Refreshment alcove
- Adequate offices, workrooms and shared staff facilities
- Closet for technology peripherals
- Infrastructure to support current and future technology (As described for the Haskett Branch Library by C&M Technology, Inc, in its February 14, 2002 report to the Anaheim Public Library)
- Adequate offices, workrooms and shared staff facilities
- Library supply storage
- Separate delivery area
- Sufficient parking for both public and staff

Once these primary Library requirements are satisfied other library services and user concerns have to be addressed. For instance, pedestrian and bicycle approaches from Broadway, Maxwell Elementary School and the Library Parking Lot must be safe, clearly marked and well lighted. Near the entrance there are to be protected stalls for bicycles and skateboards. Space should be available inside the entrance for a Friends Book Store, a public reprographics room, a refreshment corner, exhibit and display space and other possible amenities. Separate public restrooms for adults and children are to be well located for public access and staff supervision. A separate Storytime Room has a high priority with an auxiliary outdoor park-oriented venue for large groups of children.

More meeting room space is needed for both small and large groups including both a Community Meeting room for 125-150 people and a Public Conference room seating 12-15 at a conference table with technology equipment for remote transmissions. Quiet reading and study rooms are acutely needed as are study rooms for small groups. Separate homework rooms are to be available for children and young adults. Also, there will be one computer lab for children and another to serve young adults and adults. These will substantially augment the public access computers located elsewhere. Strong literacy and

tutoring efforts will benefit immeasurably by the availability of well-designed facilities. An outdoor reading garden will provide a very pleasant alternative to indoor seating and a possible venue for children's and other programming.

The Circulation Desk and the Public Service Desks for Adults and Children will be designed for cost-effective service and for future adaptability as technology and support systems change. The staff work area is to include the Library Services Manager's Office and a staff workroom (which is currently limited to two overcrowded workstations) with workstations designed for cost effective execution of intended tasks. Plans include adequate storage space for library materials and supplies, a reprographics room for staff use and a technology closet for servers, routers and similar equipment. A well marked delivery room and staff entrance will be conveniently located without posing hazards to either pedestrians or vehicular traffic. Replacing today's minimal shared staff space with an adequate staff lounge, kitchenette, lockers and staff restrooms will be a welcome improvement that boosts staff morale.

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7. SERVICE LIMITATIONS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Focus Groups highlighted a growing disparity between user needs/expectations and the resources and services provided by the Haskett Branch Library.
- Shortcomings in services and resources acknowledged by the public are a direct result of inadequate space in the present building.
- Inadequate lighting, absence of quiet areas, limitations on reader seating, insufficient shelving space and undersized staff workstations, etc. are all due to a lack of space.
- The library entrance from the exterior is not visible from the parking lot and has unsafe access due to traffic and poor lighting, and is confused with the exit door from the meeting room.
- The interior entrance creates noise and causes distraction to library users because it is congested emptying immediately through security gates into queue lines to the circulation desk, exiting patrons and public computer workstations.
- Insufficient shelving space limits the collections to less than one half the number of items needed to provide depth and variety of materials required for the library users.
- Insufficient seating is a severe complaint from users. Due to collection expansion, lack of space has eliminated study carrels, lounge furnishings, quiet study areas for all ages, and added public computer stations in high traffic areas.
- Meeting room space is too limited to meet community and library programming needs.
- Acute shortage of space elsewhere in the library has made it necessary to use the Community Meeting Room for tutoring, homework and similar essential support activities. This has drastically reduced availability for community use and other library programming.
- Extremely meager staff work areas force staff to perform many tasks in public areas. Especially noticeable are preparations for children's activities at public reading tables and in the meeting room.
- At peak periods during the day reference staff are pressed into circulation duties adding to their frustration as they are forced to neglect the reference, reader advisory, and electronic resource assistance rightfully expected by public.
- Visual supervision of the public areas due to overcrowded conditions is hampered by obscure sight lines from the public service desk. This is of grave concern during the almost daily programs drawing 100 or more children when visibility of the entrance, restrooms and major emergency exit are out of normal range of staff surveillance.
- The building does not have an adequate delivery area. This compounds the overcrowded conditions in the work area and hallway resulting in physical danger to staff, as well as possible loss and damage to library materials.
- The current count of workstations for the public is 30, compared to the 60 planned for the new building.
- The present location of computer workstations for the public creates a congested area for people waiting their turn and limits user privacy. Staff assistance and unobtrusive visual supervision are severely hampered by the location and orientation of staff workstations and computer locations.

- In addition to space needs, the construction of the 40 year old building restricts the addition of power and data lines, switch panels, routers and servers required for today's technology.
- Access to the Haskett Branch Library's meeting room is through the children's room, which is both disruptive and hazardous.
- Public restrooms that require access through the Children's Room are inadequate. They serve both adults and children creating security concerns especially since they cannot be visually supervised from the staff service desks.

- Popular children's programs are attended frequently by more than 100 children and adults requiring staff to move furniture in the Children's Room to create space for seating. During these times, traffic to and from the meeting room and the lines generated at the nearby restrooms prove distracting and troublesome.

7a. Service Limitations of the Existing Haskett Branch Library Facility

Focus group testimony and other patron comments have substantiated the rapidly expanding gap between the resources and services provided by the Haskett Branch Library and user needs and expectations. While acknowledging the building's space limitations and other shortcomings, such evidence irrevocably points toward the importance of a library building that can provide a much broader range of resources and services.

While the lack of space is the primary limitation of the existing Haskett Branch Library other restrictions of almost equal concern are evident. These include, but are not limited to: (1) lack of flexibility in modifying the functional arrangement of the Library, (2) grossly inadequate infrastructure which prevents employment of adequate technology equipment, (3) poor lighting, (4) lack of any acoustical separation between adult and children's service areas (5) completely inadequate office and workspace for staff, (6) undersized and poorly located public meeting room, (7) critically insufficient space for Circulation Desk and related functions, (8) a single undersized public services desk – no separate desk for Children's services, (9) poor visual supervision capability from public desks, (10) skimpy amount of seating for readers, (11) building configuration constrains location and orientation of shelving thereby interfering with access and supervision, (12) poor acoustic control accentuates the lack of any quiet reading and study areas, (13) inadequate public and staff restrooms are worn out and do not meet UBC or ADA regulations, (14) traffic patterns are badly skewed causing undo noise, commotion, and interference with readers, users of PC's, and other occupants.

Finding the entrance to the Library presents a special challenge. While easily visible from the street, it can not be seen from the parking lot. This can be confusing to newcomers. An exit door from the meeting room that faces the parking lot adds to the confusion. The pedestrian approach from the parking lot requires people to cross portions of the parking lot and then find and traverse a walk along the front of the building before locating the entry doors. This walkway is dimly lighted in the evening. There is no entrance lobby and the entry area can be uncomfortably congested with people passing one another while entering and leaving. Once inside the Library, patrons run a tight gauntlet as they pass through the collection security gates and thread their way through the borrowers standing in lines at the Circulation Desk. Just past the Circulation Desk more congestion is encountered around the adjacent computer workstations. All of this commotion adds noise and distraction for library

patrons desiring a reasonably quiet and tranquil atmosphere as they pursue their individual interests.

The limitations are categorized in the following paragraphs:

7a. 1. Collections:

Space limitations restrict the present Branch shelf collection to approximately 35,000 items, or about .5 items per capita for the service area. This is approximately 1/2 of the collection needed to provide the depth and variety of materials required for the service area, particularly in view of the multiple languages needed for patrons. Adults, in particular, are very vocal in their insistence that the Haskett Branch Library provide a collection that is significantly greater in scope and depth as well as currency. However, implementing a long-term collection development program that would satisfy these legitimate complaints and be appropriate for the community is impossible because of the lack of space for shelving. To shelve even the present collection, shelves are so tightly packed and overcrowded that users often have difficulty selecting items from the shelves. Inadequate shelving space severely limits all collection development but is especially restrictive for providing adequate resources for adults, young adults, Hispanics and other non-English reading patrons. Likewise, growth of the non-print collection is seriously stunted by the same space restrictions. Inadequate shelving space for the children's collection makes public access difficult. This results in over crowding that severely restricts parents and/or staff trying to help children find books.

7a. 2. Readers' seating

The severe shortage of reader seating for adults and children is a major cause of public dissatisfaction. Instead of keeping up with population growth and usage patterns, the seating for readers has significantly diminished through the years as room was sought for technology and other uses. Today available seating does not include study carrels or lounge furnishings, both very much in demand. Quiet reading and study areas are non-existent for all ages and needs, a major complaint of the public. Crowded conditions preclude locating seating to take advantage of park views, much desired by the public. Seating at computer stations is uncomfortably crowded and immediately adjacent to high traffic areas. Furnishings show they have experienced decades of wear. The variety of seating and tables is extremely limited.

7a. 3. Staff offices, workstations, and visual supervision

Staff workroom space and the Library Services Manager's office are undersized and overburdened with crowded shelves, and necessary equipment of all kinds.   The staff workroom is limited to four workstations that share their meager space with shelving, files, loaded book trucks, book processing, receiving and handling the daily mail and shipments to and from the Main Library. The workstations fill the entire work room area which is the size of a small living room in the average home. Most circulation tasks are carried out in equally crowded space behind the Circulation Desk and in the narrow corridor beyond. The Haskett Branch circulates approximately 230,000 items per year, which means staff are handling a large amount of materials in a small space, impeding an efficient flow of work. This use of the hallway is contrary to the UBC and OSHA. The lack of staff workspace has resulted in

staff having to perform some of their tasks in public areas. This is especially evident for tasks associated with the Branch's very active children's program where the absence of a graphics workstation forces staff to use public reading room tables or space in the Community Room for preparation of materials for programs.

Equally onerous is the necessity of relieving the overburdened Circulation Desk during peak periods by using staff at the Reference Services Desk to check out books and do other circulation routines. This interferes with Reference staff efforts to assist users who must be left to fend for themselves. For library users needing reference and reader advisory services, assistance with electronic information resources, etc., this seriously erodes one of the library's most important functions.

Overcrowding severely limits visual supervision of computer screens, book stack and reading areas, by obscuring sight lines from public service desks. Use of the major portion of the Children's area for the 100 or more children who attend the almost daily children's programs places further constraints on visual supervision. Of special concern is the vulnerability of the entrance to the public restrooms from the children's area as well as a major emergency exit of which both are out of the normal range of staff surveillance.

The building lacks adequate delivery area with sufficient work counter and shelving space for daily uses. This is compounded by the lack of space in the work area. The already crowded staff hallway is filled with books and other library materials. Frequently a book truck also shares this hallway from time to time creating a further hazard and bottleneck in this busy route. As a result there is serious constraint on movement through the hallway to a small public restroom leading to the public area, the staff workroom, the staff room, restrooms and the staff/delivery entrance. This usage also exposes library materials to possible damage and loss. Staff ability to monitor public restrooms and emergency exits from public desks or staff areas is restricted and poses a security problem. The lack of storage space of any kind, let alone "adequate storage" is a troublesome handicap. Library materials awaiting evaluation and/or transfer to another destination line the hallway. Nooks and crannies throughout the building are used beyond capacity for storage of supplies, children's program materials, etc.

7a. 4. Technology

Although competition for access to computers is often intense and easily confirms the need for extensive additions to the available equipment the lack of space along with insufficient power and data capacity precludes adding more workstations. To add more workstations would further encroach on and reduce reader space and/or stack space. Existing technology workstations are undersized and are not providing the acoustical and visual privacy that is deserved and needed. People waiting their turn to use the computers distract users as well as add to the congestion and lack of privacy. Staff assistance and unobtrusive visual supervision are severely limited by the location and orientation of the computers as well as by the people traffic that surrounds the technology area. In any case, dealing with a 40 year old building equipped only with pre-electronic communications technology requires additional effort and expense for the installation of each new piece of equipment. This includes but is not limited to power and data lines, switch panels, routers and servers.

<u>7a. 5. Meeting Rooms</u>

The Haskett Branch Library has a single meeting room seating about 65 people. It is accessed through the Children's area. The room is used for a wide variety of library programming and community meetings. It is also used as an overflow study room, for tutoring and group study but is outside of supervisory range. Its walls are used for displaying art and other exhibits. This conflict in use has resulted in a major reduction in the availability of the meeting room. People walking to and from the meeting room must often negotiate their way through the Children's area where both adults and children may be sitting on the floor engrossed with reading while stacks of books are by their sides.

With this arrangement, the disruption of children's programs is also inevitable. Most often it occurs when the meeting room is in use during the near-daily children's programs. These often attract 100 or more youngsters and adults. Conversely, noise and commotion generated from meeting room programs can disturb children's programs. Lines of people waiting to use one of the tiny public restrooms serving both children and adults extend into the Children's area. This dramatizes the imperative need for separate restrooms for children and adults. It is particularly troublesome during peak hours and before and after programs. Arrangement of the entrance to the restrooms negates adequate visual supervision posing a security problem.

<u>7a. 6. Special Purpose (miscellaneous) spaces</u>

The Haskett Branch Library is an overcrowded, overused, bare bones facility that provides no Special Purpose spaces unless the Community Meeting Room is viewed as such. However the multiple uses made of that room do not appear to warrant the designation of "Special Purpose."

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8. *PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING LIBRARY FACILITY:*
   EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- WLC Architects of Rancho Cucamonga, California performed a facility survey analyzing the physical limitations of the Haskett Branch Library, issuing their report dated April 16, 2002.

- The report concludes that the most cost effective, long-term solution would be replacement of the Haskett Branch Library with a new structure fully capable of meeting user needs.

- Structure is not in conformance with current Uniform Building Code provisions.

- Life expectancy of the HVAC equipment has far exceeded its 15 to 20 years. Now into their 40th year of service heat pumps and exhaust fans have outlived their useful lives. Thermostats do not meet code and the addition of computers has negatively impacted the facility's cooling capacity.

- Original plumbing fixtures are 40 years old and are not water saver type nor compliant with current *Uniform Building Code* (UBC) and *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA) requirements. It is believed the water and sewer lines have exceeded their lifetime usefulness and noted that the above grade gas lines are rusted.

- The switchboard is in fair condition but without spare capacity. Light switches and receptacles do not meet ADA requirements or current user needs.

- Current watts used per sq.ft. appears to exceed Title 24 Energy Compliance requirements. Mandatory automatic control devices such as occupancy sensors do not appear to be installed.

- *National Fire Protection Association* (NFPA) criteria is not met by spacing of smoke detectors in public areas, nor are there visual strobe devices in public and staff areas as required by *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA)

- Health and Safety of public and staff are at risk in the building due to over used power panels, plate glass windows, inadequate restrooms, non-compliance with ADA requirements.

- Due to space constraints ADA non-compliance is especially critical in the public and staff restrooms, at reading tables, technology workstations, nonconforming door hardware, aisle spacing in stack areas, access clearance through paths of travel.

- Acoustics are poor with the major public complaint being the noise transmitted from the active children's area to the adult reading area within the single open space design. Partitioning the areas would adversely implicate lighting, HVAC and staff supervision.

▪ Limits of flexibility have been reached. Sheer walls, location of fixed work areas, restrooms, meeting rooms, and access to power and data lines are restrictive elements. Expansion of the building is restrained by street and park boundaries.

▪ Original spatial relationships have remained basically unchanged however except for: (1) adapting to new technologies with staff and public computer workstations, (2) responding to changing demographics with a collection of Spanish and Asian language materials, (3) accommodating larger program attendance for children's programs by moving furniture to one side of the children's area, and (4) making use of the meeting room as a special purpose room for homework, tutoring, group study, and literacy training. New programs to respond to public need cannot be accommodated.

▪ Maxwell Park is an excellent site for the Haskett Branch Library. Visibility from Broadway, proximity to residential areas and schools, adequate parking, easy availability to library users sharing the parks recreational facilities and a pleasant park setting are particularly favorable components.

▪ Limitations demonstrated in this analysis include lack of adequate power and telecommunications cabling to provide the creation of homework centers, computer labs and additional PC stations for accessing data bases and the Internet that are much in demand by patrons.

▪ Library automation systems that today's libraries depend on are critically limited in this environment.
.
▪ Poor interior lighting is a major source of public and staff complaint.

8a. PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS

The physical limitations of the existing Haskett Branch Library building have been explored and analyzed by a team of architects and engineers. A memo of 4/16/2002 from the WLC Architectural Firm Project Architect made these points:

Structural:
While the building appears to be structurally sound and in good condition, it does not comply with the current Uniform Building Code. The current structure is not flexible for future change.

Mechanical:
The air devices appear to be the original air devices making them 40 years old. The life span of the packaged equipment is approximately 15 to 20 years according the ASHRAE. This means that the two Lennox heat pumps have outlived their useful life the ductwork may be undersized for the present occupant load and computer load. The exhaust fans appear to be the original 1961 fans they have also outlived their useful life. One of the thermostats located in the Adult Reading area is located 9 feet from the finished floor and does not meet the current code requirement of 4 feet. It was noted that computers have been added throughout the building that may indicate that the building requires increased cooling capacity.

Anaheim Public Library

Plumbing:
Fixtures are the original fixtures, making them 40 years old. They are not the water-saver type, nor do they comply with current ADA requirements. It is assumed that the existing water and sewer lines are also 40 years old and have exceeded their useful life. The above grade black steel gas lines are rusted.

Electrical
The existing switchboard is in fair condition but has no spare capacity. The wall receptacles are mounted at the center of the device and do not meet the requirements of the ADA. The mounting height of the light switches also does not meet ADA requirements. There does not seem to be a sufficient quantity of convenience receptacles to serve the users current needs.

The current lighting power density, or watts used per square feet, appears to exceed Title 24 Energy Compliance requirements. Additionally it did not appear that mandatory automatic control devices such as occupancy sensors were installed.

The spacing of some smoke detectors, especially in the reading areas, did not appear to meet MFPA 72 criteria. There are no visual strobe devices installed at toilet rooms, corridors, or the reading and meeting rooms as required by ADA. All incandescent type fixtures should be replaced with energy efficient fluorescent fixtures.

The conclusions reached in this study reinforce the decision that the most cost-effective long-term solution is to replace the present building with a new structure fully capable of meeting user needs including contemporary technological communications and delivery of electronic information. Specific deficiencies are described in the following paragraphs.

8a. 1. Structural

See above "*Structural*"

8a. 2. Energy Conservation

The HVAC and lighting system used in the building were designed, built and installed before energy conservation was a factor. They do not meet the current Title 24 energy conservation requirements.

8a. 3. Health and Safety

Issues concerning health and safety of library users and staff range from over used power panels to plate glass windows breaking into potentially lethal shards. The existing public and staff restrooms are totally inadequate and subject to frequent plumbing problems. They do not meet basic ADA requirements. No alternative restrooms in nearby buildings are available when library restrooms are closed for maintenance.

8a. 4. Disabled Access

While the Library building itself may generally be considered handicapped accessible, many modifications would be necessary to make all parts of the Library ADA compliant. Especially

critical are the public and staff restrooms, wheelchair turn-around space and access to reading tables and technology workstations, nonconforming door hardware, access clearances and paths of travel. Aisle spacing is generally too narrow. Making these modifications would further reduce space for shelving and reader accommodations.

8a. 5. Acoustics

Noise, especially that transmitted between the Children's area and the Adult area, is one of the most frequently heard complaints by the public. While designing the Library's public area as a single open space has potential advantages for visual supervision and accessibility, the loss of acoustic control is a near fatal flaw. Partitioning off the Adult area from the Children's area is possible but has adverse implications on lighting, the HVAC system, staff supervision, etc.

8a. 6. Space flexibility/expandability

The limits of flexibility have long-since been reached. Certain fixed elements such as sheer walls, the location of the entrance and staff work areas, placement of the meeting room and restrooms, and power/data line access are all restrictive elements. Expansion of the building is limited by its proximity to Broadway on the north side, a residential area on the east, while Maxwell Park restrains expansion on the west and south. After due consideration of these and other factors, it was determined that the most cost effective solution was a new building which could better utilize the space available within these parameters.

8a. 7. Functional spatial relationships

Basic functional relationships have changed very little since the Haskett Branch Library was dedicated on August 26, 1962 – nearly 40 years ago. However, over the years changing patterns of service have resulted in a much more crowded interior. The original spatial relationships have been complicated and compromised by adding computer workstations for catalog access and personal use, creating a special area for non-English language materials, adapting to an automated circulation and catalog system, adding non-print collections, and making other changes. The need to accommodate the large number of children attending children's programs has also been a factor. Achieving cost effective functional relationships within such tight premises requires extra effort on the part of staff and the realization that many desirable solutions cannot be implemented because of the lack of space and flexibility. This, obviously, extends to adding new service programs in response to public needs and interests.

8a. 8. Site

The Haskett Branch Library site in Maxwell Park is generally considered to be an excellent one. It has: (1) high visibility from a major residential street, Broadway, (2) proximity and easy access from adjacent residential areas, (3) walk-in distance from Maxwell Elementary School and other schools, (4) adequate off street parking, (5) easy availability to the thousands of children, young adults and adults, including families using the park's recreational facilities, and (6) a pleasant park setting. As noted elsewhere, the site has some

restrictions insofar as expansion is concerned. During conceptual design, however, these limitations have been resolved without undue effect on the key elements.

8a. 9. Other limitations

The list of limitations emerging from an analysis of the existing Haskett Branch Library must include poor interior lighting and the lack of adequate power and telecommunications cabling which creates increasing complications in adding PCs and other telecommunications equipment regardless of demand. Each new installation requires costly improvisation for both power and data lines. Power, telecommunications outlets and the cabling leading to them is not available to create homework centers, computer labs, and additional PC stations for accessing data bases and the Internet. Library operations that are dependent upon electronic information systems such as Circulation are also adversely affected. The Technology Program and plan for "Potential Distribution of Technology in the New Haskett Library" presented in C&M Technology, Inc. Report of February 14, 2002 far exceed the technology capabilities of the existing building. These limitations also negate using the Haskett Branch Library as the technology node for the future West Anaheim.

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9. SPACE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The space estimate for the Haskett Branch Library has been derived from consideration of the Library's Plan of Service for residents of the West Anaheim Community. In addition, this estimate includes the role the Haskett Branch Library is expected to play as described in the Anaheim Public Library's *Master Plan.* With the Branch assuming the role of a technology and resource node, the *Master Plan* includes planning for two or more smaller library outlets to serve the population beyond Beach Avenue in the under-served western portion of West Anaheim. Data including the results of the Haskett Branch Library pin map studies support this decision.

A Listing of the assignable square footage allocations for functions programmed for the Haskett Branch Library appear in Table 16. These were prepared as a basis for the Building Program.

TABLE 16
LIST OF FUNCTIONS WITH SQUARE FOOT ESTIMATES

FUNCTIONAL AREA	NET SQ FT
FRONT OF HOUSE	
Entrance & Lobby (People Circulation Space NIC)	300
Friends Book Shop	250
Refreshment Nook	230
Public Copy Center	320
Subtotal for Front of House	*1,100*
PUBLIC SERVICE DESKS	
Circulation Desk	410
Children's Services	200
Adult & Young Adult	225
Subtotal for Public Service Desks	*835*
CHILDREN'S SERVICES	
Computer Lab and PC Workstations	560
Pre-school Seating and Collections	375
Primary Area Seating and Collections	650
Elementary Area Seating and Collections	830
Family Literacy and Reading Center	565
Storytime Theater	1,200
Subtotal for Children's Services	*4,180*
SHARED ADULT & YOUNG ADULT FUNCTIONS	
Lifelong Learning	365
Computer Lab & Instruction	515
Tutorial and Literacy Learning Lab	250
Subtotal for Shared Adult and Young Adult Functions	*1,130*

YOUNG ADULT SERVICES	
Young Adult Browsing: Fiction, Nonfiction and Paperback Collection	725
Homework Center	780
Computer lab shared with adults	515
4 Study Rooms (3 @ 4 seats & 1 @ 6 seats)	500
Refreshment Vending Area (2 small tables + 2 vending machines)	200
Subtotal for Young Adults	***2,205***
ADULT SERVICES	
Browsing	525
PC Cluster	360
3 Quiet Reading Alcoves	450
Adult Fiction Collection	360
Adult Nonfiction Collections	690
Misc Adult Collections: Non-English Languages, Paperbacks, Large Print, etc.	240
Reference Service Area	450
Audio Visual Materials	300
Adult Seating	1,180
Subtotal for Adult Services	***4,555***
MEETING ROOMS	
Public Conference Room	350
Community Meeting Room	1,500
Subtotal for Meeting Rooms	***1,850***
TOTAL FOR PUBLIC AREA	**16,138**
STAFF SUPPORT AREAS	
Library Services Manager's Office	150
Circulation Workroom	440
Staff Workroom	825
Shared Staff facilities: Lounge, Kitchen, Lockers	300
Staff Sick Bay	65
Library Supply and Materials Storage Room	195
Technology Equipment Closet: Routers, Servers, etc.	110
Shipping & Receiving and Staff Entrance	110
Subtotal for Staff Support Areas	***1,680***
TOTAL ESTIMATED NET SQUARE FEET	**17,818**

(a) Library Collections

(1) Current status of the library collections and capacity of the proposed library.

The capacity of shelving in the existing library is for approximately 35,000 items and is drastically overcrowded. Shelving in the proposed new library will house over 60,000 items in an easily accessible arrangement. The total current collection, including items on the shelf and in circulation is approximately

51,000. It is anticipated that with its enlarged resources and attractive new facility, circulation will increase by 35-40%. This would permit the capacity collection of 51,000 items to reach a total of between 90,000 and 100,000 items, or approximately 1.4 items per capita for West Anaheim residents

(2) Collection Development and Justification for Size and Types of Proposed Collections

The demographic findings of this Needs Assessment Study are being incorporated into the collection development plan for the Haskett Branch Library. This focuses on updating, enlarging and expanding the scope of collections for all ages. Special attention is being given to a major increase in collections for adults, young adults and the users of the Non-English Language collections. The non-print media collection is also being expanded and will offer a greater variety of formats.

(3) Summary of Projected Collections

TABLE 17
COLLECTIONS PROJECTED FOR THE NEW LIBRARY

Collection	Total No. In Collection	Est. % in Circulation	Number In Circulation	Number On Shelf	Format	Items/ Lin.ft.
Adult Fiction	10,856	25%	2,714	8,142	Print	8
Adult Non-Fiction	19,712	22%	4,336	15,376	Print	8
New Books	1,154	35%	404	750	Print	8
Misc. Adult*	7,680	30%	2,304	5,376	Print	10
Paperbacks	4,800	30%	1,440	3,360	Print	Rack
YA Fiction & Non-Fiction	1,777	21%	373	1,404	Print	9
YA Paperbacks	2,580	25%	645	1,935	Print	Rack
Reference	900	0%	-0-	900	Print	6
Juv. Fiction	3,000	23%	690	2,310	Print	13
Juv. Non-fiction	7,500	24%	1,800	5,700	Print	20
JE (Picture Books & Easy Readers, Board Books)	12,000	35%	4,200	7,800	Print	24
Juv. Paperbacks	3,200	30%	960	2,240	Print	Rack
Juv. Spanish	2,000	33%	660	1,340	Print	20
Audio Visual Cassettes	690	24%	166	524	Media	Rack
DVDs	2,000	20%	400	1,600	Media	Rack
CDs	1,000	33%	330	660	Media	Rack
TOTALS	80,849		21,422	59,417	Mixed	

(4) Assumptions and calculations relevant to projecting collection space needs.

TABLE 18

CALCULATIONS USED TO CONVERT
PROJECTED COLLECTIONS INTO SPACE NEEDS

COLLECTION	No. ITEMS TO BE SHELVED	ITEMS PER LINEAL FOOT	ITEMS PER 3' SHELF	ITEMS PER DOUBLE FACED SECTION*	NUMBER DOUBLE FACED SECTION Total	SQ. FT. PER DOUBLE FACED SECTION	TOTAL SQ. FT.
ADULT				**90" DFS**			
Fiction	8,124	8	24	336	24	15	360
Non-fiction	15,376	8	24	336	46	"	690
Misc. (Sp. etc)	5,376	8	24	336	16		240
New Books	750	6	18	216	3	"	45
Paperbacks	3,360	Rack	36	504	7		105
Reference	900	6	18	180 (66"DFS)	4	"	60
YA Fiction	1,404	8	24	336	6		90
(YA NF shelved with Fic							
YA Paperbacks	1,935	12	36	360(66"DFS)	5		75
Periodicals	250 titles	1	3	30	8		120
CHILDREN'S				**66" DFS**			
Nonfiction	5,700	20	72	720	8	15	120
Fiction	2,310	24	72	720	3	"	45
Spanish	1,340	24	72	720	2	"	30
Paperbacks	2,240	Rack	54	540	4		60
				48" DFS			
Pict.bks & Readers	7,800	30	90	540	14		210
AUDIO VISUAL†							100†
Videos	700	Rack			†		
CDs	670	Rack			†		
DVDs	1,600	Rack			†		
Audio Cassettes	524	Rack			†		
TOTAL	59,417				150†		2,250

Where Single Faced Sections are used their capacities are 1/2 of that of DFS of the same height.

Volumes per 66" DFS = (10 shelves) = 288
Volumes per 48" DFS = (6 shelves) = 540
Volumes per 48" DFS = (4 shelves) = 360
†100 SF allowed for AV items to be housed in special units; square feet required depends upon manufacturer's recommended capacity for the type of units chosen. Not counted in total.

The assumptions and calculations used to convert projected collections into space needs are shown in the preceding table. These are further detailed in the *Building Program.*

b. Readers' Seats

The number, type and allocation of all patron seating needed to meet the requirements of the *Building Program* are indicated in the following table. While various guidelines and standards from ALA and similar sources were consulted, the actual number and types of seating were determined by consultations with the Library staff considering probable local preferences. Excluding seating in the Storytime Theater, the Community Meeting Room and the Public Conference Rooms (237 seats), there will be 289 seats in the Library. This amounts to approximately 4.3 seats per thousand people living in the Haskett service area.

TABLE 19

ALLOCATION, TYPES AND NUMBER OF SEATS FOR PUBLIC

LOCATION	Lounge Seats	Seats @ Tables	Seats@ Carrels	Seats @ Equipmen	Other	TOTAL SEATS
Entrance						N/A
Lounge					Bench for 2	2
Friends Book Sale		2				2
Refreshment Nook	0	8				8
Adult PC Cluster Workstation				6		6
Browsing	6	4				10
Young Adults	2	8	4			14
YA Homework Center			14			14
YA Refreshment Corner		6				6
Public Reprographics: (Computer & Copiers)				4		4
Computer Lab for YA & Adults				12		12
Adult Reading Area	4	28	10			42
Reference services		6	6			12
4 Small Group Study Rooms: 3 w 4 seats & 1 w 6 seats		18				18
Life Long Learning		6	2			8
3 Quiet Reading Alcoves @ 4 seats each		12				12
Tutorial and Individual Learning Cubicles			10			10
Family Literacy Center	5	10				15
Children's Services						
12 PC Workstations: 1 person				12		12
5 PC Workstation: 2 persons				10		10
Pre School		24				24

Primary		28				**28**
Elementary		20				**20**
Storytime Theater					100	**100**
Community Meeting Room						
Public Conference Room		12				**12**
Community Meeting Room					125	**125**
TOTAL	**17**	**192**	**46**	**44**	**227**	**526**

Conversion factors for various types of seating are shown in Table 20. Inevitably there is some variation. For instance a lounge chair in one situation may not be intended to be as generous in its proportions as in another.

TABLE 20

CONVERSION FACTORS FOR SEATING

TYPE OF SEATING	*SQ FT PER SE*
Lounge Chair	30-35 sq. ft.
Chair at Table (Adult & YA)	25
Chair at Table (Children)	20
Chair at Carrel	25-30
Bench seat	15
Chair at PC other Equipment	25-35
Seats in Storytime Theater (Seated on carpeted floor or cushion)	10
Seats in Community Meeting Room	10

c.   Technology

A proposed Technology Program for the Anaheim Public Library places the Haskett Branch Library as the initial component in a comprehensive plan to provide an unprecedented range of services. It is best described by quoting from the draft of the plan:

The new library will showcase the use of data, video and voice technologies that support the library's mission. The technology systems planned for the Haskett Branch Library will be introduced as the first level of a three tiered approach to the overall system's development: 1) building level deployment; 2) inter-connectivity to local library partners; and 3) connectivity to other Anaheim Public Library facilities through the operating center at the new main library. The building will be organized both structurally and technologically to maximize the utility of common areas, such as circulation, general collection and user seating spaces and to support special functions such as school homework centers and public access PC labs. There will be a data jack for each item of equipment that could potentially be attached to the library's local area network. The data jacks will be wired back to the telecommunications closet utilizing Category 5e, unshielded twisted pair cabling routed through appropriately sized conduit. There should be a minimum of one duplex outlet for each data jack, or potential future data jack.

The interactive video capability of the Haskett Branch Library in the Storytime Theater, Public Conference Room will allow the library to provide enhanced educational opportunities for a culturally diverse community by providing real-time access to library programs from remote locations. It will also provide the potential for structured distance learning opportunities. The video system will allow the library to broadcast programs to local schools and to the community at large. It will be an effective means also for intra and inter-library communication for Anaheim Library Staff.

The Technology Program includes the following:

Cable and power:
There will be a data line for each item of equipment that could potentially be attached to the City's network. The data lines will be wired back to the telecommunications closet utilizing Category 5e, unshielded twisted pair cabling routed through appropriate sized conduit. Category 5e cabling is also recommended for voice system connectivity. There should be a minimum of one duplex electrical outlet for each data jack or potential data jack.

Circulation Desk:
PC's, desensitizers, cash register and receipt printer (possibly part of a system-wide POS system), a debit card reader, a networked printer and a telephone.

Two stand-alone self-checkout/check-in stations

Information Kiosk:
PC access to Library event schedule, community events information, Library directory

PC Cluster for Adults
A number of PCs will be designated as catalog access stations while others will be used to access library electronic resources (e.g. CD-ROM based programs and the Internet). Additional data lines will be distributed in a logical pattern to allow for future expansion and/or reconfiguration of patron workstations. A combination of hardwired and wireless PCs will be used. Wireless access points will also allow for a public computer expansion and mobile staff stations.

Storytime Theater
PCs on carts will be available for accessing the library catalog and resources. Special features include a surround sound system, access to Community Access Television (CATV), wiring infrastructure to support interactive digital video for video recording of library programs for later broadcast and/or to provide the capacity to develop live feed to community access television network.

Public Conference Room & Community Meeting Room
Rooms will be designed to provide access to the library's computer network, access CATV for local viewing and video uplink capability for library generated broadcasts. Equipment will include a digital projector and viewing screen as well as a smart board. Special consideration will be given to lighting and sound control so that the room can be used to support interactive distance learning.

The meeting room will be provided with a local sub-wiring network so that all peripheral equipment can be controlled from a designated location in the room.   Infrastructure will support a ceiling mounted LCD projector and retractable viewing screen. The room will be designed to provide access to the library's computer network, access CATV for local viewing and video uplink capability for library generated broadcasts. Equipment will include a digital projector and viewing screen as well as a smart board.

PC Labs for Children and Young Adults will provide both PC's and Apple Computers for student use
In addition to ten computers in each Lab, there will be a networked black and white and a networked color printer for each Lab. Printers will be connected to a debit card reader, to allow point of sale transactions, without staff intervention, when the Lab is in use by the public. Distribution of data lines and outlets will be determined by equipment layout.

School Homework Center
Furnishings will allow individuals or groups of two or three people to collaborate in the use of computer resources. Wiring will be the same as in the Labs.

Life Long Learning
Located near the Reference area, this Center will house public access PCs. The printers will be connected to a debit card reader to allow point of sale transactions without staff intervention.

Quiet Study Rooms
Study rooms will be equipped with data ports and listening stations.

Children's and Public Services Desks
Each of the special service desks will be provided with multiple data outlets, a telephone, fax machine and a net-worked printer.

Staff Workrooms
All staff workrooms will be equipped with the appropriate number of staff PCs including networked printers, a photocopier and telephones. There will be sufficient data lines to accommodate expansion and/or reorganization of the work areas.

Staff Office
The Library Services Manager's office will be equipped with a PC, a printer, scanner and a telephone.

Staff Lounge
The staff lounge requires a full service kitchen. Technology deployment should be limited to a telephone and CATV connectivity

Special Use Areas and Special Considerations
The delivery and service area will have a phone immediately inside the doorway.   The intercom system for the building will be structured to allow delivery staff to request entry. There will be a security entry pad for access to the building. There will be sufficient control of building lighting at all entry points to assure secure access to the facility.

There will be a public address (P.A.) system controlled from the Circulation Workroom area. It will be appropriately zoned. Such zoning is to include all restrooms. The P.A. System should be linked into the building phone switch to allow access from the staff workstations.

Panic buttons will be incorporated as a feature of the voice communication system. There would be access to panic buttons at all public service desks, the Library Services Manager's office, the staff workroom, the staff lounge and the delivery area.

A video surveillance system with cameras positioned to monitor the restrooms, the entrances to the building, the circulation desk and all computer labs will be installed. The video cameras will be wired to the central monitor/control station using coaxial cable. Low voltage connectivity must be provided to each camera location.

Interconnectivity to Local Library Partners

The Anaheim Public Library is committed to extending access to its resources throughout the community. The Haskett Library project provides an opportunity for the library to explore options made possible thorough application of current technology. Potential partners in the area served by the Haskett Library include: West Anaheim Youth Center, West Anaheim Medical Center, Schweitzer Park, Boys and Girls Club, Brookhurst Community Center, Twila Reid Park and local schools.

Partnering with local schools is the starting point. Three schools within the Haskett service area that might qualify for State Library Bond Act Grant funding have been visited and evaluated. These are Magnolia High School, Dale Junior High School and Maxwell Elementary School. The first two schools were eliminated because they already have bandwidth connectivity to the Internet.

Maxwell Elementary School provides an interesting opportunity for cooperative development of technology resources. The school currently has no active data distribution to classrooms, labs or the library.

The Anaheim Public Library proposes to extend the Local Area Network of the Haskett Branch Library to Maxwell Elementary School by establishing a proprietary fiber link from the new library to the school utilizing below ground conduit and single mode fiber. The fiber would feed into a telecommunications closet in the school. This closet would become the hub from which classrooms, labs, and the library would be fed via a combination of a Category 5e cabling and/or fiber. The library can establish Maxwell Elementary School as a separate VLAN creating a secure separation of electronic access. (Internet filtering could be established at the school level in accordance with school access policies and procedures). This structure would make it possible for students at Maxwell Elementary School to "participate" in library programming through the use of streaming video from the library to the school or through delayed digital video broadcasts from the library.

The school/library network could be developed so students visiting the library could download information into their school portfolios that could be housed in a data storage bank located in the school. The second phase of development would be to extend connectivity to computer labs in the school. Finally, connectivity could be extended to classrooms

Connectivity too other Anaheim Public Library Facilities

The City of Anaheim currently has four branch libraries, a Central library and a bookmobile. The Library system is part of a regional consortium, the Tri-City Network, which also includes the Placentia and Yorba Linda Libraries. The Consortium just completed a conversion to Epixtech's Horizon Integrated Library System replacing dumb terminals with PCs. The branches of the Library are connected to City Hall through T-1 lines. The City Hall connects to the Central Library via fiber optic cable. The network makes it possible to access the library's catalog and CD resources mounted on a CD-ROM server located in the Central Library.

The City of Anaheim is exploring a variety of options for enhancing data, voice and video communications. Wireless solutions, including microwave and radio frequencies have been discussed as well as deployment of a municipal fiber network.

After a detailed discussion of the technology application and its requirements for each area of the Library, the plan concludes with this wide-ranging program for Interconnectivity to Local Library Partners:

> *The Anaheim Public Library is committed to extending access to its resources throughout the greater community. The Haskett Library project provides an opportunity to explore options made possible through application of current technology.*
>
> *There are a number of potential partners in the area being served by the Haskett Library. They include the West Anaheim Youth Center, West Anaheim Medical Center, Schweitzer Park Boys and Girls Club, Brookhurst Community Center, Twila Reid Park and local schools.*

The types and numbers of technology equipment and workstations required for the new Haskett Branch Library are indicated below. It is to be understood that these suggested items and quantities are subject to change in keeping with the ongoing evolution of hardware and software and to the findings and recommendations of a Technology Consulting firm. In addition to those PCs listed here, each carrel and table will have data ports for laptops. The library will also include MacIntosh computers in keeping with its arrangement for compatibility with the Maxwell School Agreement and Magnolia School District use of Macs.

NOTE: The North Orange County Community College District School of Continuing Education will open in West Anaheim in January 2003, providing another opportunity for potential partnerships.

TABLE 21
TYPE AND NUMBER OF
TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT AND WORKSTATIONS

TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT TYPE	NUMBER
PC Workstations for Public Use	
PC Workstations for Adults	14
PC Workstations for YA	12
PC Workstations: Life Long Learning	2
PC Workstations, Children	17
PCs in Computer Lab	10
PCs for Literacy and Tutorial workstations	5
Total for Public Workstations	60
PCs for Staff Workstations	
Circulation desk	4
Children's Services Desk	2
Public Services Desk (Adult & YA)	2
Workroom, Circulation including 2 for check-in	4
Workroom, General Staff	5
Branch Librarian's Office	1
Total for Staff	18
Total PCs for public and staff	78
Copiers for Public Use	2
Copiers for staff use	2
Microform Reader/Printer	1
FAX machines:	
Public	1
Staff	1
Printers, Scanners, Routers, and other telecommunications equipment to be determined by new systems to be adopted	To be specified
Telecommunications equipment for teleconferencing in Public conference Room and Community Meeting Room	To be specified

Conversion factors for technology items and for workstations are indicated in the following table. Space for workstations will vary depending on width of table-top and how they are arranged for access and privacy. Experience indicates that except perhaps for PAC use only, table-tops should have a minimum width of 48" with 54" preferable.

TABLE 22
CONVERSION FACTORS FOR TECHNOLOGY
AND WORKSTATIONS

EQUIPMENT ITEM	*Sq. Ft. Per Unit*
PC's - not on workstation	25 sq. ft.
Printers	15 sq. ft
Scanners	15 sq ft
FAX	20 sq. ft.
Copiers. Console	40 sq. ft.
Copiers, Table Top	30 sq. ft.
Microform reader/printer	35 sq. ft.
Monitor with VCR/DVD (analog) on stand	25 sq. ft.
Monitor with VCR/DVD (High Definition) on Stand	30 sq. ft.
Telecommunications equipment for videoconferencing	Unspecified
WORKSTATIONS	
Public Use PCs (Standup Height) 36" wide	25 sq. ft.
Public Use PCs (Standup or Sit down height) 48	30 sq. ft.
Public Use PCs (Sit Down Height Two seats wide	35 sq. ft.
PC's for Staff Workstations	35 sq. ft unless otherwis noted in space data she

d.   Staff Offices and Workstations

(1) Projected Staff Organization

The Haskett Branch Library staff will be slightly larger than that for Anaheim Public Library's other branch libraries. Tentatively, this will consist of a full time Library Services Manager, two librarians, one Library Technician, one Senior Clerk, one Library Clerk plus sufficient part time staff to meet public needs on a 64 hour, 7 day per week schedule.

 (2) Projected Staff Workstations include:

▪   *Public area (8 workstations):*
    Circulation: 4 workstations including registration & Customer Services
    Children's Services Desk: 2 workstations for busiest times
    Adult and YA Public Services & Reference Desk: 2 for busiest times

•   *Branch Librarian's Office*
    One workstation

▪   *Staff Workroom (12 workstations)*
    Circulation Check-in: 2 page workstations
    Circulation Staff: 2 shared workstations
    Children's Services: 2 workstations
    Adult/YA Reference Staff: 3 workstations
    Part time and Volunteers: 2 shared workstations
    Work counter for graphics and other tasks: 1 kneehole workstation

3) Calculations used to translate office and workstation needs into space needs

TABLE 23
CONVERSION FACTORS FOR OFFICE AND WORKSTATION NEEDS

Type of Workstation	Space Allowed
Public desk workstations	75 sf. each
Staff Workroom	
Clerical Workstations	60 sf each
Page, check-in and sorting including book trucks and sorting shelves	75 sf each
Public Service Staff (66" with desk, 42" with equip. return, credenza or shelving behind desk and 3' access aisle)	75 sf each
Work counter with storage above and below: with 2 kneehole stations: 15'w x 30'd, with 4'wide access aisle	105 sf
Library Services Manager's Office: (72"w desk, conference top, with 42" wide equipment return and credenza, 2 SFS 60"h shelving, conference table and side chairs for 4.	150 sf.

e.   Meeting Room Requirements

(1) List of Meeting Rooms to Support the Plan of Service

To support the Library's Plan of Service provisions for library programs and to meet the ever increasing demand for community meetings, these meeting rooms are programmed:

Children's Storytime Theater:
With a capacity for 100 children seated on cushions or on the floor the Storytime Theater will greatly facilitate this facet of service. Storytimes are held as many as four times a week. Each program presently requires clearing the Theater of all movable furniture and setting up chairs for adults. Overcrowding is common and programs create noise and commotion that disturbs adult users. The new Storytime Theater will provide a much improved setting in which children can better concentrate on the story. When appropriate, it will also facilitate use of media aids as part of the program presentation. Video recording apparatus will facilitate preserving programs that can be broadcast on cable television or circulated as video or DVDs to the public.

Public Conference Room:
The public conference room will accommodate up to 12 people seated at a table or 15 in classroom style will satisfy the Plan of Service objective to provide appropriate meeting space for small groups. This leaves the larger Community Meeting Room available for programs drawing greater numbers. It will be equipped with a range of media facilities including those required for teleconferencing.

Community Meeting Room:

The provision of meeting space for library and community programs is recognized in the Plan of Service as of major importance. The projected facility will seat 125 people, or can be divided into two smaller spaces by a movable acoustical partition. Each of these will seat up to 55 people. A movable platform will improve program presentations while multimedia equipment, including teleconferencing capacity, and video recording etc. will extend the range of library and community programming.

Kitchen
A small kitchenette will provide space for serving refreshments in the adjoining meeting rooms.

 (2) Calculations for Meeting Rooms

The size of the meeting rooms has been based on the space required for the number of occupants to be seated. To this figure has been added space for such amenities as a movable platform, chair storage and a kitchenette.

TABLE 24
MEETING ROOM REQUIREMENTS WITH
SEATING CAPACITIES

MEETING ROOM	**Seating Capacity**	
	Conference Table Style	Classroom Style
Childrens' Storytime Theater		100
Public Conference Room	12	15
Community Meeting Room	48	125

f.   Other Special Purpose Rooms

   (1) List of Special purpose rooms that help implement the *Plan of Service* are as follows:

Friends Book Store:
An alcove near the entrance to provide much-needed space for the sale of used books and other items.

Individual Literacy & Tutorial Instruction Stations:
Specially designed and equipped cubicles will provide privacy and greater opportunity for utilizing the full range of literacy and tutorial instruction. These cubicles will serve as vital facilities for implementing the *Plan of Service* provisions for literacy training and tutoring for all ages.

Computer Labs:
The computer labs for children and for young adults and adults are vital element of the Haskett Branch Library's services. They will serve as a place of instruction and practice for people of all ages and degree of computer literacy.

2) Conversion Factors for Special Purpose spaces

The following methodology was used in determining the amount of assignable square footage required for each of these Special Purpose spaces:

Friends Book Store:
Tables and shelving space is being provided for display of over 1,500 items. This appeared to be the minimum amount of space that would be effective.

Individual Literacy & Tutorial Instruction Stations:
The design and space requirement of a compact cubicle appropriately sized for one-on-one tutorial instruction served as the basis for creating this functional space. Each cubicle will have two work surfaces: one for face-to-face instruction and the second for use of a PC and a variety of electronic media

Computer Laboratories:
Space requirements anticipate 10 PC/MAC workstations in each arranged for maximum communication between learners and the instructor.

g.   Non-assignable Space

Discussions with several architects and the experience of the Library consultant were instrumental in establishing the assumptions with respect to the percentage of non-assignable square footage. Although there was some variation among the opinions expressed by architects, most seemed satisfied that the non-assignable space as defined for this program would amount to about 25% of the total square footage.

Using the total net square feet derived from the space description sheets and calculations at 25% net to gross ratio result in the following;

TABLE 25

CALCULATIONS FOR ASSIGNABLE
AND NON ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FOOTAGE
DERIVED FROM THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY SPACE ESTIMATE

Total Assignable (Net) Space from Space Description Sheets	17,818
Non-assignable Square Feet 25% (Total minus Net)	5,939
Total sq. ft. (Net Sq. Ft. ÷ 75%)	23,757

END OF
THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY
FOR THE HASKETT BRANCH LIBRARY
ANAHEIM PUBLIC LIBRARY